

## IDEAS.

They are slaves who dare not be in the right with two or three.

They most need help who least deserve it.

The most common cause of failure is attempting too much and doing too little.

## TAKE NOTICE.

Be sure to read THE CITIZEN'S Free Scholarship offer on page 5. It makes no difference where you live. You can vote for any friend who lives in any of the eight counties named in the advertisement.

As our colored subscribers are prevented from entering the Free Scholarship contest advertised on page 5, we have decided to make them a Special Offer. For full particulars see next week's CITIZEN.

## FROM THE WIDE WORLD.

The Russians are reported to be retiring everywhere before the Japanese.

The Japanese are expected to soon occupy New Chwang.

The British troops assaulted a Tibetan fort.

It is stated that an epidemic of cholera is spreading throughout Manchuria, China.

In recognition of his humane conduct at Santiago, the Spanish Admiral Cervera has been presented with a token of appreciation by Americans.

Gen. Sakharoff confirms the capture of Kai Chou by Japanese. The fight lasted for two days, and the Russian losses are not known, though estimated at 150, including an officer of the general staff.

## IN OUR OWN COUNTRY.

More objectionable characters are being deported from the Cripple Creek, Col., mining district.

Yesterday the first battle monument erected in Washington D. C. was unveiled at Ft. Stevens. It stands on the very spot where forty years ago Lincoln witnessed the conflict in defence of the city, in which 56 Union men were killed and 145 wounded.

It is estimated that the total casualties from the country's celebration on the Fourth of July reached fifty-two killed and 3,049 injured.

President Roosevelt is now preparing his speech of acceptance as the candidate of the Republican party for re-election.

The Supreme Court at Chicago has decided that the city of Chicago is not liable for damages resulting from the Iroquois Theater fire.

Seventeen persons were killed and a hundred injured at Midvale, N. J., when an Erie passenger train crashed into the rear of a double header excursion train which had stopped for water.

## COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

John Hanlon, the largest man in Louisville, died Sunday as the result of a fall. He was seven feet tall, and weighed 300 pounds.

Leonard Howard, aged five years, son of a wealthy Martin county farmer, was accidentally shot and killed by his thirteen-year-old brother.

James B. Haggin is said to have agreed to provide \$2,000,000 capital for the purpose of building a network of trolley lines radiating from Lexington.

Acting Gov. Thorne pardoned Nancy May, of Leslie county, who a few days ago was given ten years in the penitentiary for the murder of Alice Smith, a sixteen year-old girl.

Caleb Jones, of London, Laurel county, has been granted a patent on a trolley-pole of his invention.

Geologists in the service of the government have been directed to re-examine the more important lead and zinc mines of the western Kentucky district.

Frank Johnson is in jail at London, Laurel county, on the charge of robbing the post-office at Livingston.

At London, Laurel county, in the streets, William Edwards was fatally shot by Dan Tipton.

Great damage was done by a storm which swept over Madison county.

The Salvation Army will establish a permanent post at Jackson, Breathitt county, under the supervision of Capt. Klutts, of Cleveland, O.

The post-office at Junction City, Ky., was robbed by men who blew open the safe.

Another rich oil strike is reported from Cumberland county.

The report of the Kentucky Agricultural Bureau for June states that crops were well cultivated. Wheat has been harvested and shows a shortage, while corn is rather late. The tobacco acreage is reduced. The oat crop shows a falling off.

## An Old Favorite

### HER LETTER

By Bret Harte

I sat alone by the fire,  
Dressed just as I came from  
the dance,  
In a robe even you would admire—  
It cost a cool thousand in  
France;  
I'm bediamonded out of all reason,  
My hair is done up in a cue;  
In short, sir, "the belle of the season"  
is waiting an hour on you.

A dozen engagements I've broken;  
I left in the midst of a set;  
Likewise a proposal, half spoken,  
That waits—on the stairs—for me  
yet.  
They say he'll be rich—when he grows  
up—  
And then he adores me indeed,  
And you, sir, are turning your nose up,  
Three thousand miles off, as you  
read.

"And how do I like my position?"  
"And what do I think of New York?"  
"And now, in my higher ambition,  
With whom do I waltz, flirt or talk?"  
"And isn't it nice to have riches?"  
And diamonds and silks, and all that?  
"And aren't it a change to the ditches  
and tunnels of Poverty Flat?"

Well, yes—if you saw us out driving  
Each day in the park, four-in-hand;  
If you saw poor dear mamma con-  
triving  
To look supernaturally grand—  
If you saw papa's picture, as taken  
By Brady, and tinted at that—  
You'd never suspect he sold bacon  
And flour at Poverty Flat.

And yet, just this moment, when sit-  
ting  
In the glare of the grand chan-  
deller,  
In the bustle and glitter befitting  
The "finest soiree of the year,"  
In the midst of a *quatre de chaise*,  
And the hum of the smallest of talk—  
Somehow, Joe, I thought of "The  
Ferry."

And the dance that we had on "The  
Fork."

Of Harrison's barn, with its musty  
Of flags festooned over the wall;

Of the candles that shed their soft  
luster  
And tallow on head-dress and shawl;  
Of the steps that we took to one fiddle;  
Of the dress of my queer *ris-a-ris*;  
And how I once went down the middle  
With the man that shot Sandy Mc-  
Gee;

Of the moon that was quietly sleeping  
On the hill, when the time came to  
go;  
Of the few baby peaks that were peep-  
ing  
From under their bedclothes of  
snow;  
Of that ride—that to me was the  
farrest;  
Of the something you said at the  
gate;

Ah, Joe, then I wasn't an heiress  
To "the best-paying lead in the  
State."

Well, well, it's all past; yet it's funny  
To think, as I stood in the glare  
Of fashion and beauty and money,  
That I should be thinking, right  
there,  
Of some one who breathed high water,  
And swam the North Fork, and all  
that,  
Just to dance with old Follinsbee's  
daughter.

The Lily of Poverty Flat.

But goodness! what nonsense I'm  
writing!  
(Mamma says my taste still is low),  
Instead of my triumphs reciting,  
I'm spooning on Joseph—high ho!  
And I'm to be "finished" by travel—  
Whatever's the meaning of that—  
O why did papa strike pay gravel  
In drifting on Poverty Flat?

Good-night—here's the end of my  
paper.  
Good-night—if the longitude please—  
For maybe, while wasting my taper,  
Your sun's climbing over the trees.  
But know, if you haven't got riches,  
And are poor, dearest Joe, and all  
that,  
That my heart's somewhere there in  
the ditches,  
And you've struck it—on Poverty  
Flat.

## DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

From our regular correspondent.

Washington, D. C., July 11.—  
(Special)—The decree of the St. Louis  
Democratic Convention is received with  
great satisfaction by prominent  
Democrats here. Judge Parker, the  
nominee for President, while he does  
not excite instantaneous enthusiasm,  
is thoroughly acceptable as an able,  
thoughtful, courageous, and quiet  
statesman. The name of Henry G.  
Davis, former senator West Virginia,  
the nominee for Vice-President,  
stands among them for prudence and  
conservatism. The platform as finally  
rounded into shape is also regard-  
ed as a fit piece of work,—a high  
plateau of statesmanship for the  
candidates to stand on. Some who  
did not go to St. Louis and are still  
to be found at Democratic headquar-  
ters would have preferred a plank  
committing the party to an income  
tax while others are disappointed at  
the victory of Colonel Bryan in  
securing the defeat of the so called  
gold plank, affirming that the tre-  
mendous gold finds of the last few  
years have removed the "money  
standard" question from the field of  
political convention. This omission,  
they say, has been counteracted by  
the telegram of Judge Parker to the  
convention in which he comes out  
strongly for the gold standard. Gratification is felt among Democrats  
here that the earnest differences be-  
tween Hill and Bryan did not de-  
generate into an open quarrel.

Your correspondent has attended a  
good many presidential conventions  
and therefore desires to make a few  
observations: (1) the convention  
halls, both here and at Chicago, were  
three or four times as large as they  
ought to have been, for on such oc-  
casions the official public ought to be  
practically excluded; (2) there never  
has been a national convention of  
any party so admirably reported by  
the Associated Press as this conven-  
tion at St. Louis. The end of the  
campaign is obscure, but Messrs.  
Roosevelt and Fairbanks find them-  
selves confronted with a "sane and  
reasonable" opposition.

## The Lynching Spirit.

The violent men who give short  
shrill to criminals are themselves  
criminal. Yet they have their ex-  
cuses. Law is slow by custom and  
the tricks of lawyers make it slower.  
Purchasable lawmakers, shifty law-  
yers, buyers of legislation—the men  
who drive rough-shod through the  
statute book—are equal partakers of  
crime with those who rob law and  
order of their rights. Disregard for  
law goes high up. Shotgun and rope  
are simple emblems of a general  
spirit of legal evasion. The reform  
should begin at our own doors by  
hereafter scrupulously regarding, in  
our every act, the rights of Society.  
—Tabor & Dave.

## From a Colored Graduate of Berea College.

Editor The Citizen:

I have been greatly pleased by the  
position which Berea College has re-  
cently taken with regard to her  
colored students. Surely the few  
critics and fault finders who seem to  
have doubted Berea's sincerity in  
standing by the colored students  
can now see that they were sadly  
mistaken, and that Berea is sincere,  
earnest, and even "outspoken" for  
the cause of the education and ele-  
vation of the colored race, and is  
ready, willing, and anxious to help  
its students of any race who are  
earnest and worthy.

Now that the State of Kentucky  
has barred us from that school,  
Berea College will help us into other  
good schools, giving us financial aid.

This is a truly great school. The  
value of its moral and religious in-  
fluences is inestimable.

Surely this is one of the most  
worthy institutions in the land.

F. S. BLACK,  
2815 State Street, Chicago, Ill.

## Negro Wins Honor at Yale.

In the highest graduating rank in  
this year's class at Yale University  
William Pickens, a negro, who has  
worked his way through college, has  
been awarded the distinction of de-  
livering a philosophical oration on  
commencement day. Pickens, who  
was said last year by Dean Wright to  
be one of the first thirty students in  
scholarship ranking in his classes at  
that time, achieved the distinction of  
winning the Ten Eyck oratorical prize  
in his junior year, and is the first  
negro ever awarded such high honors  
at Yale.—Louisville Times.

## Vacation Benefits.

A vacation has failed that has  
planted no broader ideas. The very  
freedom from a desk or a duty, the  
moving from place to place, the  
sweetness of the country-side, the  
genuineness of nature, these things  
ought to lift to a sense of kinship  
with a broader world. Some make  
vacations simply changes of location  
for smokes and drinks and the same  
old stories. They might as well stay  
at home. The vacation mind must  
be an open one. Then its new im-  
pressions will set routine labors back  
so far that even a short vacation  
seems like weeks in length.—Tabor  
& Dave.

## O THOU SHEPHERD.

Guide me, O thou Shepherd, guide me,  
Weary wand'rer lost in sin;  
Hide me, O thou Shepherd, hide me  
Safe thy sheltering care within.

Feed me, O thou Shepherd, feed me,  
Fainting for the bread of Life;  
Lead me, O thou Shepherd, lead me  
In thy ways with pasture rife.

Hold me, O thou Shepherd, hold me,  
Day long in thy watchful care;  
Fold me, then, O Shepherd, fold me  
Thru the night till morning fair.

CHAS. TWICHELL,  
Dixie, Washington. Class of '96.

## Is your money safe?

If you have your cash concealed about your home or carry it about your person it is not safe but is constantly liable to loss by theft or fire.

## The Berea Banking Company offers safety.

SAFETY FROM FIRE—Our banking rooms are fitted with one of the finest fire-proof vaults to be found outside of the large cities.

SAFETY FROM THEFT—Our vault and safe are also burglar proof and besides we carry burglar insurance sufficient to cover any loss we might sustain from theft.

And a Safe Investment—We pay 4 per cent interest, compounded semi-annually, July and January, principal and interest secured by stockholders' liability of \$50,000 and surplus fund of over \$2,000.

W. H. PORTER, CASHIER.

From THE CITIZEN of June 16.—The house of ——— was burned on Commencement Day. It is thought that the house was first robbed of a considerable sum of money known to be hidden there and then burned to conceal the crime.

## Carriage Satisfaction Here.



Buggies  
Phaetons  
Runabouts  
Surries  
Traps  
Durable  
Graceful  
Useful  
Comfortable  
Stylish

Our Vehicles are every one "FLAWLESS" in wheel, body, finish and trimmings. No other sort could give the satisfaction our carriages invariably give.  
No better place to buy than HERE, No better time to buy than NOW. Prices down to Rock-bottom, Qualities up to Top-notch.

We re-paint, re-pair and re-tire.  
Get our prices.

## KENTUCKY CARRIAGE WORKS,

C. F. HIGGINS, Prop.

Richmond, Ky.

## Dry Goods,

Notions, and

Ladies'

Furnishings.

## CLOSE PRICES.

A Reliable House to  
deal with.

WHITE & GIBSON,

Main Street, Richmond.

Dillingham Corner.

"Get The Latest"

## Ladies' Collars.

No season has produced such an abundance of beautiful styles in Ladies' Neckwear as the present. We show all the new styles in endless variety.

## Summer Laces.

We have just added all the newest patterns to our stock of laces and insertings and can certainly please you.

## Millinery.

Mid summer prices already pre-  
vail here. We are determined to  
to carry nothing over.

No trouble to show goods.

Mrs. Bettie Mason,  
Main St., Berea, Ky.

## Farm For Sale.

One mile from Scaffold Cane pike  
on Scaffold Cane Hill. The farm  
contains 75 acres, is well watered, in-  
cludes 6 room dwelling, barn and out-  
buildings. Good young peach and  
apple orchard. Baptist church located  
on the place. Fall school 1 mile  
distance. Write or call on

J. S. WADDLE,  
Rockford, Ky.

Buy your

## Engagement and Wedding Rings

From the largest and best stock of  
guaranteed gold-filled and solid gold  
jewelry shown in Berea. Prices right.  
Call and see our line of goods.

A. J. Thompson,  
Opposite Burdette's Mill, Berea, Ky.

## TO REDUCE

### STOCK

To reduce our stock by July  
1, before taking invoice, we  
are offering our entire stock  
of SHOES and GENTS  
FURNISHING GOODS at  
greatly reduced prices for  
CASH. Call in and get our  
prices and you will be con-  
vinced.

Crutcher & Tribble

Main Street,  
RICHMOND, KENTUCKY

## IMPROVED TRAIN SERVICE

Offered by the Henderson Route Be-  
tween Louisville and St. Louis.

Commencing Sunday, June 26th,  
Kentucky's popular line, the Hender-  
son Route, will inaugurate a safe and  
Fast Day service between Louisville  
and St. Louis in each direction, and  
will improve the time and equipment  
generally of all trains between these  
points.

Three daily trains will be operated  
in each direction on the following safe  
schedules between Louisville and St.  
Louis:

Leave Louisville 8:30 a. m., 9:00 p.  
m., and 7:00 a. m. Arrive St. Louis  
6:16 p. m., 7:20 a. m. and 6:16 p. m.

The equipment is brand new (just  
from the shops), of the most modern  
vestibule pattern and is as fine as on  
any train operating in or out of Ken-  
tucky.

The 8:30 a. m. train, through with-  
out change of cars, will be composed  
of Pullman Observation Parlor Cars,  
Free Reclining Chair Cars, Dining  
Cars and high back seat passenger  
coaches.

The 9:00 p. m. train, through with-  
out change of cars, will consist of  
Pullman Sleeping Cars, Free Reclin-  
ing Chair Cars and high back seat  
passenger coaches.

The 7:00 a. m. train will have Par-  
lor Cars, Dining Cars and high back  
seat passenger coaches.

The Dining Cars on day trains will  
serve meals a la carte—you pay only  
for what you get.

All trains will leave from and arrive  
in the Seventh Street Union Depot,  
Louisville, arriving at and departing  
from the magnificent new Union  
Station, St. Louis.

In purchasing your tickets to St.  
Louis or to points west, ask the agent  
for tickets via Louisville and the  
Henderson Route. He will have them  
in stock and will be glad to ticket you  
that way.

You will be satisfied in every re-  
spect with the accommodation and  
safe train service that is offered by  
this line, which has been termed the  
Official Route for Kentuckians.

## Subscribe for The Citizen.

## Ice Cream

Crushed Fruit Flavors

## Coca Cola

Cherry Phosphate

Ice-cold Pop—all

flavors

Grape Juice

Cool and refresh you  
in hot weather.

Get the best at the

East End Drug Co.

Main Street, Berea, Ky.





## THE CLOCK OF TIME.

Loud ticks the clock of Time!  
It is so old—so very old!  
We wonder how its hands, so cold,  
Can follow on from hour to hour  
And mark the minutes with such power  
So hoary with the ages' time!

Great Pharaoh heard it strike!  
(Long since a mummified effigy)  
And boatman listened, mindless,  
On the green waters of the Nile;  
The sphinx heard it, with stony smile—  
To her all centuries alike!

And once proud Caesar shook  
To hear his knell, while Antony  
And Cleopatra, recklessly,  
Forgot the portent of the hours,  
Wreathing the moments with their flow-  
ers  
As shepherds idly wind a crook.

And still the clock chimes on!  
Glad notes of morning chanted too soon  
To mellow-musiced afternoon;  
Or husky with the evening light,  
Or hoarser toned for dark midnight,  
It tolls the knell of ages gone.

Still ticks the clock of Time!  
Strange it is Life's pendulum  
Yet swings on while lips are dumb!  
While the minute-hand of Fate;  
Points the hour, though passing late,  
For the ceasing of Life's rhyme!

Mark! The eternal Ages knock!  
Each year appears with veiled face!  
The centuries can find no place!  
For He who stands on sea and shore,  
Proclaiming Time shall be no more,  
Shall stop the hands of the clock of  
Time!

—Ella Niceta Beardsley, in Springfield  
(Nassau) Republican.

## THE MISSISSIPPI BUBBLE

By EMERSON HOUGH

Author of "The Story of the Cowboy,"  
"The Girl at the Halfway House," Etc.

(Copyright, 1922, by Emerson Hough.)

### CHAPTER XLII.—CONTINUED.

"Well, and if so," replied his mis-  
tress, "I can say to you, as I have to  
Marie, that there will be money  
for your wages."

"Wages! My faith, what trifles, my  
lady! This Monsieur L'as, the di-  
rector-general, he it is who has ruined  
us! Well enough it is that the square  
in front of his hotel is filled with peo-  
ple! Presently they will break down his  
doors. And then, pray God they  
punish him for this that he has done!"

The cheek of Lady Catharine paled  
and a sudden flush of contending emo-  
tions crossed her mind. "You do not  
tell me that Monsieur L'as is in danger,  
Pierre?" said she.

"Assuredly. Perhaps within the very  
hour they will tear down his doors and  
rend him limb from limb. There is no  
punishment which can serve him right  
—him who has ruined our pretty, pretty  
system. Mon Dieu! It was so beauti-  
ful!"

"Is this news certain?"

"Assuredly, most certain. Why  
should it not be? The entire square in  
front of the hotel de Soisson is packed.  
Unless my lady needs me, I myself  
must hasten thither to aid in the pun-  
ishment of this Jean L'as!"

"You will stay here," said Lady  
Catharine. "Wait! There may be  
need! For the present, go!"

Left alone, Lady Catharine stood for  
a moment pale and motionless, in the  
center of the room. She strode then  
to the window and looked fixedly out.  
Her whole figure was tense, rigid.

Yonder, over there, across the gabled  
roofs of Paris, they were clamoring at  
the door of him who had given back  
Paris to the king, and France again to  
its people. They were assailing him—  
this man so long unflinching, so insis-  
tent on his ambitions, so—so stead-  
fast! Could she call him steadfast?  
And they would seize him in spite of  
the courage which she knew would  
never fail. They would kill, they would  
rend, they would trample him! They  
would crush that glorious body, abase  
the lips that had spoke so well of love!

A quick, hard sob flew from her  
throat. In haste she drew, row to row  
part of the room, now to an other, pick-  
ing up first this article and then that  
which seemed of need. And so at last  
she hurried to the bell-cord.

"Quick," cried she, as the servant  
at length appeared. "Quick! Do not  
delay an instant! My carriage at  
once!"

### CHAPTER XLIII.

THAT WHICH REMAINED.

As for John Law, all through that  
fatal day which meant for him the  
ruin of his ambitions, he continued  
in the icy calm which, for days past,  
had distinguished him. He discontin-  
ued his ordinary employments, and  
spent some hours in sorting and de-  
stroying numbers of papers and docu-  
ments. His faithful servant, the Swiss,  
Henri, he commanded to make ready  
his apparel for a journey.

"At six this evening," said he,  
"Henri, we shall be ready to depart.  
Let us be quite ready well before that  
time."

"Monsieur is leaving Paris?" asked  
the Swiss, respectfully.

"Quite so."

"Perhaps for a stay of some dura-  
tion?"

"Quite so, indeed, Henri."

"Then, sir," expostulated the Swiss,  
"it would require a day or so for me  
to properly arrange your luggage."

"Not at all," replied Law. "Two  
valises will suffice, not more, and I  
shall perhaps not need even these."

"Not all the apparel, the many coats,  
he jewels—"

"Do not trouble over them."

"But what disposition shall I make  
—?"

"None at all. Leave all these things

as they are. But stay—this package  
which I shall prepare for you—take it  
to the regent, and have it mailed in  
his care and for the parliament of  
France."

Law raised in his hands a bundle of  
parcels, which one by one he tore  
across, throwing the fragments into  
a basket as he did so.

"The seat of Tancarville," he said.  
"The estate of Berville; the Hotel  
Mazarin; the lands of Bourget; the  
Marquisat of Charleville; the lands of  
Orcher; the estate of Roissy—Gad!  
what a number of them I find."

"But, monsieur," expostulated the  
Swiss, "what is that you do? Are  
these not your possessions?"

"Not so, mon ami," replied Law.  
"They once were mine. They are es-  
tates in France. Take back these  
deeds. Dead Sully may have his own  
again, and each of these late owners  
of the lands. I wished them for a  
purpose. That purpose is no longer  
possible, and now I wish them no more.  
Take back your deeds, my friends, and  
bear in your minds that John Law tore  
them in two, and thus canceled the  
obligation."

"But the moneys you have paid—  
they are enormous. Surely you will  
exact restitution?"

"Sirrah, could I not afford these  
moneys?"

"Admirably at the time," replied the  
Swiss, with the freedom of long ser-  
vice. "But for the future, what do we  
know? Besides, it is a matter of right  
and justice."

"Ah, mon ami," said Law, "right and  
justice are no more. But since you  
speak of money, let us take precautions  
as to that. We shall need some money  
for our journey. See, Henri! Take  
this note and get the money which it  
calls for. But no! The crowd may  
be too great. Look in the drawer of  
my desk yonder, and take out what  
you find."

The Swiss did as he was bidden, but  
at length returned with troubled face.  
"Monsieur," said he, "I can find but  
100 louis."

"Put half of it back," said Law.  
"We shall not need so much."

"But, monsieur, I do not under-  
stand."

"We shall not need more than 50  
louis. That is enough. Leave the  
rest," said Law. "Leave it where you  
found it."

"But for whom? Does monsieur soon  
return?"

"No. Leave it for him who may be  
first to find it. These dear people  
without, these same people whom I  
have enriched, and who now will claim  
that I have impoverished them—these  
people will demand of me everything  
that I have. As a man of honor I can-  
not deny them. They shall have every  
lot and stiver of the property of John  
Law, even the million or so of good  
coin which he brought here to Paris  
with him. The coat on my back, the  
wheels beneath me, gold enough to pay  
for the charges of the inn through  
France—that is all that John Law will  
take away with him."

For some time silence reigned in the  
great room, as Law, deeply engaged  
in the affairs before him, buried him-  
self in the mass of scattered books  
and papers. Hour after hour wore on,  
and at last he turned from his em-  
ployment. His face showed calm,  
pale, and furrowed with a sadness  
which till now had been foreign to it.  
He arose at last, and with a sweep  
of his arm pushed back the papers  
which lay before him.

"There," said he. "This should con-  
clude it all. It should all be plain  
enough now to those who follow."

"Monsieur is weary," mentioned the  
faithful attendant. "He would have  
some refreshment."

"Presently, but I think not here,  
Henri. My household is not all so  
faithful as yourself, and I question if  
we could find cook or servants for the  
table below. No, we are to leave Paris  
to-night, Henri, and it is well the jour-  
ney should begin. Get you down to the  
stables, and, if you can, have my best  
coach brought to the front door."

"It may not be quite safe, if monsieur  
will permit me to suggest."

"Perhaps not. These fools are so  
deep in their folly that they do not  
know their friends. But life or not,  
that is the way I shall go. We might  
slip out through the back door, but 'tis  
not thus John Law will go from Paris."

The servant departed, and Law, left  
alone, sat silent and motionless, buried  
in thought. Now and again his head  
sank forward, like that of one who has  
received a deep hurt. But again he  
drew himself up sternly, and so re-  
mained, not leaving his seat nor turn-  
ing toward the window, beyond which  
could now be heard the sound of shout-  
ing, and cries whose confused and  
threatening tones might have given  
ground for the gravest apprehension.  
At length the Swiss again reported,  
much agitated and shaken from his  
ordinary self-control.

"Monsieur," said he, "come. I have  
at last the coach at the door. Hasten,  
monsieur; a crowd is gathering. In-  
deed, we may meet violence."

"Are we quite ready for the jour-  
ney?"

"Quite ready, as you have directed."

"Have you the two valises, with the  
one change of clothing?"

"They are here."

"And have you the 50 louis, as I  
stated?"

"Here in the purse."

"Then," said Law, "let us go."

He rose, and scarce looking behind  
him, even to see that his orders to the  
servant had been obeyed, he strode  
down the vast stairway of the great  
hotel, past many precious works of  
art, between walls hung with richest  
tapestries and noble paintings. The  
click of his heel on a chance bit of  
exposed marble here and there echoed  
hollow, as though indeed the master  
of the palace had been abandoned by  
all his people. The great building was  
silent, empty.

Without, but the door's thickness

from where he stood, there arose a  
trouble of sound, shouts, cries, imprec-  
ations, entreaties, as though the walls  
of some asylum for the unfortunate  
had broken away and allowed its in-  
mates to escape unrestrained, irre-  
claimable, impossible to control.

"Down with Jean L'as! Down with  
Jean L'as!" rose a cadenced, rhythmic  
shout, the accord of a mob of Paris  
beating into its tones. And this steady  
burden was broken by the cries of  
"Enter! Enter! Break down the  
door! Kill the monster! Assassin!  
Thief! Traitor!" No word of the vo-  
cabulary of scorn and loathing was  
wanting in their cries.

Hearing these cries, the face of this  
fighting man now grew hot with anger,  
and now it paled with grief and sor-  
row. Yet he faltered not, but stepped  
on, confidently. The Swiss opened the  
door and stood at the head of the  
flight of stairs. Tall, calm, pale, fear-  
less, John Law stood facing the angry  
mob, his eyes shining brightly. He  
laid his hand for an instant upon his  
sword, yet it was but to unbuckle the  
belt. The weapon he left leaning  
against the wall, and so stepped on  
down toward the crowd.

He was met by a rush of excited men  
and women, screaming, cursing, giv-  
ing vent to inarticulate and indistin-  
guishable speech. A man laid his hand  
upon his shoulder. Law caught the  
hand, and with a swift wrench of the  
wrist, threw the owner of it to the  
ground. At this the others gave back,  
and for half a moment silence ensued.  
The mob lacked just the touch of rage  
to hurl themselves upon him. He  
raised his hand and motioned them  
aside.

"Down with Jean L'as! Down with  
Jean L'as!" came the recurrent cry.  
A rush followed. The carriage, tower-  
ing above the ring of the surrounding  
crowd, showed its coat of arms, and  
thus was recognized. A paving-stone  
crashed through its heavy window. A  
knife ripped up the velvets of the  
cushions.

The coachman was pulled from his  
box. The horses, plunging with ter-  
ror, were cut loose from the pole and  
led away. With shouts and cries of  
rage and busy zeal, one madman vie-  
ing with another in tearing, cutting and  
destroying the vehicle, until it stood  
there ruined, without means of locomo-  
tion, defaced and useless. And still the  
ring of desperate humanity closed  
around him who had late been master  
of all France.

"What do you want, my friends?"  
asked he, calmly, as for an instant  
there came a lull in the tumult. He  
stood looking at them curiously now,  
his dulling eyes regarding them as  
though they presented some new and  
interesting study. "What is it that  
you desire?" he repeated.

"We want our money," cried a score  
of voices. "We want back that which  
you have stolen."

"You are not exact," replied Law,  
calmly. "I have not your money, nor  
yet have I stolen it. If you have suf-  
fered by this foolish panic, you do not  
mend matters by thus treating me.  
By heaven, you go the wrong way to  
get anything from me! Out of the  
way, you canaille! Do you think to  
frighten me? I made your city. I  
made you all. Now, do you think to  
frighten me, John Law?"

"Oh! You would go away, you want  
to escape!" cried the voices of those  
near at hand. "We will see as to that!"

Again they fell upon the carriage,  
and still they hemmed him in the  
closer.

"True, I am going away," said Law.  
"But you cannot say that I tried to  
steal away without your knowing it.  
There, up the stairs, are my papers.  
You will see in time that I have con-  
cealed nothing. Now I am going to  
leave Paris, it is true; but not because  
I am afraid to stay here. 'Tis for other  
reason, and reason of mine own."

"'Twas you who ruined Paris—this  
city which you now seek to leave!"  
shrieked the dame who had spoken be-  
fore, still shaking her useless bank-  
notes in her hand.

"Oh, very well, my friend. For the  
argument, let us agree upon that," said  
Law.

"You ruined our company, our beau-  
tiful company!" cried another.

"Certainly. Since I was the origi-  
nator of it, that follows as matter of  
reason," replied Law.

"Ah, he admits it! He admits it!"  
cried yet another. "Don't let him es-  
cape. Kill him! Down with Jean  
L'as!"

"Oh, very well, my friends," re-  
sumed the object of their fury, flicking  
again with his old, careless gesture at  
the deep cuff of his wrist. "As you  
like in regard to that. More than one  
man has offered me that happiness in  
the past, yet it was many a long year  
since any man could trouble me by  
announcing that he was about to kill  
me."

Something in the attitude of the  
man stayed the hands of the most dan-  
gerous members of the mob. Yet ever  
there came the cry from back of them.  
"Down with Jean L'as! He has ruined  
everything!"

There came a sound of far-off cries,  
a distant clacking of hoofs, the clatter  
of steel, many shouts, entreaties and  
commands. The close-packed crowd  
which filled the open space in front of  
the hotel writhed, twisted, turned and  
would have sought to resolve itself  
into groups and individuals. Some  
cried out that the troops were coming.  
A detachment of the king's household,  
sent out to disperse these dangerous  
gatherings, came full front down the  
street, as had so often come the arm  
of the military in this turbulent old  
city of Paris. Remorselessly they rode  
over and through the mob, driving  
them, dispersing them. A moment  
later, and Law stood almost alone at  
the steps of his own house. The  
squadron wheeled, headed by an of-  
ficer, who rode upon him with sword  
uplifted as though to cut him down.  
Law raised his hand at this new  
menace.

"Stop!" he cried. "I am the cause  
of this rioting. I am John Law."

"What! Monsieur L'as?" cried the  
Lieutenant. "So the people have found  
you, have they?"

"It would so seem. They have de-  
stroyed my carriage, and they would  
have killed me," replied Law. "But I  
perceive it is Capt. Mirabeau. 'Twas I  
who got you your commission, as you  
may remember."

"Is it so?" replied the other, with a  
grin. "I have no recollection. Since  
you are Jean L'as, the late director  
general, the pity is I did not let the  
people kill you. You are the cause of  
the ruin of us all, the cause of my  
own ruin. Three days more, and I  
had been a major general. I had nearly  
the sum in actions ready to pay over  
at the right place. By our lady of  
grace, I am minded to run you through  
myself, for a greater villain never set  
foot in France!"

"As you like. But most of all, I am  
now very weary. I would not remain  
here longer talking. Henri, where are  
you?"

(To Be Continued.)

## THE DALAI LHAMA.

First Englishman to See Portrait  
of Lhasa Made Great Prepa-  
ration for the Visit.

The first Englishman who ever visited  
Lhasa and saw the Dalai Llama was  
Lamb's very eccentric and very learned  
friend, Thomas Manning, says the  
London Daily Chronicle. Born at his  
father's rectory at Broome, near the  
Suffolk border of Norfolk, he studied  
hard at Cambridge, became somewhat  
intimate with Porson, and after some  
years at the university, began to be  
fascinated with the mystery of China.  
At length he resolved at all costs to en-  
ter the Celestial empire, and gave him-  
self up to the acquisition of the Chi-  
nese language. Lamb wrote, "Pray try  
and cure yourself. Take bell-bro-  
th, pray to avoid the fleet. Read no more  
books of voyages; they are nothing but  
lies." But Manning was not to be  
shaken, and Sir Joseph Banks, presi-  
dent of the Royal society, wrote to the  
Directors of the East India company,  
saying how deep an interest he felt in  
his very amiable young man, "both  
in account of his mild character and  
his energies of his mind."

From 1847 to 1851 Manning was at  
Canton qualifying himself for the great  
enterprise he had in view, but in June  
of the latter year he proceeded to Cal-  
cutta, where, in a fancy Tartar dress,  
he was much lionized, and after a few  
months started, with one Chinese ser-  
vant, upon his venturesome expedition.  
On December 17, 1851, he ascended to  
Potala to salute the Great Llama, and  
make his offering in the lofty, tower-  
ing palace, which forms a majestic  
mountain of building. Of the Llama  
he wrote: "He was about seven years  
old; had the simple and unaffected  
manner of a well-educated, princely  
child. His face was, I thought, poeti-  
cally and affectingly beautiful. He  
was of a gay and cheerful disposition;  
his beautiful mouth perpetually un-  
bending into a graceful smile, which  
illuminated his whole countenance."  
Manning, disgusted with the treatment  
he received from our officials, returned  
to England, lived the life of a recluse  
and died at Bath on May 2, 1859, aged  
65. His Chinese library is preserved  
by the Royal Asiatic society.

## ANTHONY WAYNE'S BOYHOOD.

Hero of the Revolution Thought  
More of Playing Soldier  
Than of His Books.

Wayne was one of the leading  
spirits of the American revolution. He  
served throughout the war, most of the  
time with the rank of general. What  
he was as a boy will interest readers,  
and this they may learn from his latest  
biography, written by Mr. John R.  
Spear.

When he was about 15 years old  
Wayne was attending a school taught  
by his uncle, Gilbert (or Gabriel)  
Wayne, and this uncle, exasperated at  
the boy's conduct, wrote the follow-  
ing letter to Anthony's father, Isaac  
Wayne:

"I really expect that parental affec-  
tion blinds you, and that you have mis-  
taken your son's capacity. What he  
may be best qualified for I know not—  
one thing I am certain of, he will never  
make a scholar; he may perhaps make  
a soldier; he has already distracted the  
brains of two-thirds of the boys  
under my charge by rehearsals of bat-  
tles, sieges, etc."

"They exhibit more the appearance  
of Indians and harlequins than of stu-  
dents. This one decorated with a cap  
of many colors, others habited in coats  
as variegated, like Joseph's of old—  
some ladd up with broken heads and  
black eyes. During noon, in place of  
the usual games of amusements, he  
has the boys employed in throwing up  
redoubts, skirmishing, etc."

"I must be candid with you, Brother  
Isaac—unless Anthony pays more at-  
tention to his books, I shall be under  
the painful necessity of dismissing him  
from the school."

### Old Japanese Customs.

Japanese ladies have been known to  
do without stockings to maintain the  
harmony between beautiful French  
slippers and magnificent French even-  
ing dresses, writes the author of  
"Queer Things About Japan." I have  
been served by a Japanese hostler who  
did without everything he did not sup-  
ply himself—he had a shirt, a collar  
and tie, and scarf-pin and studs, but  
no trousers. And the effect of their  
absence was heightened by his wearing  
braces, because he sold them. The  
Japanese do not kiss—if a Japanese  
girl knows how to kiss it shows the  
work of a foreign instructor; she does  
it as an accomplishment, not as an en-  
joyment. The Japanese have no pens  
and ink, but they make a very good  
shift with a painting brush.



DR. V. H. HOBSON

Dentist

Office next door to Post-office. Richmond, Ky.

### Safeguard the Children.

Notwithstanding all that is done by  
boards of health and charitably in-  
cluded persons, the death rate among  
small children is very high during the  
hot weather of the summer months  
in the large cities. There is not  
probably one case of bowel complaint  
in a hundred, however, that could not  
be cured by the timely use of Cham-  
berlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea  
Remedy. For sale by S. E. Welch,  
Jr., Druggist



### Good Bathing

Is often followed by severe Sunburn.  
Paracamp draws out the fire of Sun-  
burn, prevents blistering, relieves the  
pain instantly, and heals quickly  
without an ugly scar. Don't fail to  
carry a bottle of Paracamp with you  
on your vacation.

## A Good Investment

For \$1.75 I will send  
you, by express (not prepaid),  
complete New Departure  
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Battery, outfit with full in-  
structions for learning

## TELEGRAPH OPERATING.

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ing, I will send a Telephone Catalog.

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Make soft corns, hard corns, and bun-  
ions hurt. Paracamp will relieve  
the pain instantly, draw out the in-  
flammation and make the feet com-  
fortable. There is nothing just as  
good, so be sure you get Paracamp.

### STOP THOSE RATTLING SPOKES

and loose tires. Remember we have  
a machine that sets tires cold. No  
bursting or burnt rims; no paint chip-  
ped off; no new bolt holes. Tire set  
on a hard dry surface. Satisfaction  
guaranteed or your money back.

25c for buggy wheels, 30c for  
wagon wheels, Horseshoeing 50c,  
everything furnished. We know  
no competition. Call and see us.

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Berea and Big Hill Pike.

### REPAIR THAT LOOM.

Berea College has secured a market  
for homespun and home-woven goods,  
such as bed coverlets, linen, dress  
linsey, jeans, blankets, etc., at follow-  
ing prices:

Coverlets, \$4 to \$8; Linen, 40 to 50  
cents a yard; Dress Linsey, 60 cents  
a yard; Jeans, 60 cents a yard;  
Blankets, natural brown wool or bark  
dyes, \$3 a pair.

White linsey and white blankets  
are not in demand only on orders.  
Coverlets must be 2 yards (72 inches)  
wide, and 2½ yards (90 inches) long.  
All dyes used must be old fashioned  
home-made dyes.

Any woman who wants to sell cover-  
lets or homespun to Berea College  
should find out what the College  
wants before beginning to weave or  
spin. For information apply in per-  
son or by letter to

Mrs. Hettie W. Graham,  
Berea, Ky.

## Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

This remedy is certain to be needed  
in almost every home before the sum-  
mer is over. It can always be de-  
pended upon even in the most severe  
and dangerous cases. It is especially  
valuable for summer disorders in chil-  
dren. It is pleasant to take and never  
fails to give prompt relief. Why not  
buy it now? It may save life. For  
sale by S. E. Welch, Jr., Druggist.

## Buggy or Carriage Harness?

PINE WEATHER and fine  
roads invite you to drive,  
both for pleasure and pro-  
fit. Does your Harness  
look as well as the rest of  
your turnout or is it shabby,  
and thus detract from the  
general appearance?

If so, there's an easy way  
out of it. Select a new set  
of Buggy or Carriage Har-  
ness from Our Large Stock,  
at astonishingly reasonable  
prices. However, if you  
decide to make your old har-  
ness do, let us put it in good  
repair for you. It won't  
cost much.

## T. J. MOBERLY,

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### Working Night and Day.

The busiest and mightiest little  
thing that ever was made is Dr. King's  
New Life Pills. These pills change  
weakness into strength, listlessness  
into energy, brain fog into mental  
power. They're wonderful in build-  
ing up the health. Only 25c. per box.  
Sold by the East End Drug Co.

## MONUMENTS.

Urns, Headstones, Statuary  
Granite, and Marble

Work of all kinds done in a  
workmanlike manner at rea-  
sonable prices and with  
dispatch. All work guar-  
anteed by

## GOLDEN & FLORA.



## The Home

JENNIE LESTER HILL, Editor

### Matrimonial Commandments.

MATIMONY has ten commandments. These were studied out by Theodore Parker, shortly before the day of his wedding. They took the form of ten beautiful resolutions, which he inscribed in his journal. They were as follows:

1. Never, except for the best reasons, to oppose my wife's will.
2. To discharge all duties for her sake freely.
3. Never to scold.
4. Never to look cross at her.
5. Never to worry her with commandments.
6. To promote her piety.
7. To bear her burdens.
8. To overlook her foibles.
9. To save, cherish, and forever defend her.
10. To remember her always in my prayers. Thus, God willing, we shall be blessed.

### A Dainty Moss Basket.

This can be made from the long, feathery kinds of moss. Make a light frame of wire, any shape you desire, and cover it with thin pasteboard or stout cloth. Wash the mosses clean; when dry gather up into little tufts and sew to the basket with a coarse needle and thread.

Place the tufts very close together, so as to cover every space, taking care that the points of the mosses are turned outward. Make a handle in the same way and sew it firmly to the basket.

Place a pot containing a delicate pink or red flower in the basket, and the combination will be lovely, and if the basket be dipped into tepid water once in two or three days, the green verdure will be fully preserved.

### Pretty Photograph-Frames.

These can be made from the wood mosses. First, make a frame of very stiff cardboard the size required for your picture. Fasten the moss to it with strong glue, or sew it on, commencing with the lightest shades at the inside of the frame. Work outward, using the very darkest for the outside edge.

## The School

JOHN WIRT DINSMORE, Editor

### Letter to a Young Teacher.

BEREA, KY., JULY 5, 1904.

My Dear Young Friend:

To-day you, in common with several thousand young people of our State, are experiencing the nervous strain of the first day of school, and you may be thinking, as did Brutus on the eve of battle, "Oh that a man might know the end of this day's business ere it come."

But you cannot know the end, in fact there will be no end. Influence, good or bad, is immortal. You are to-day setting in motion waves that will extend and widen to the eternal shore.

I am glad to know, however, that, unlike many in similar position, you have seen the burning bush calling you to a sacred work, and I feel that like Paul you will not "prove unfaithful to the Heavenly vision." Always keep before you the high ideal, remembering that you must make the world better by having lived in it, add your might to the grand sum total of the nobler wealth of the world, the wealth of human character; or be a failure, a pauper, a check upon the onward progress of the world.

I know that you only look forward to teaching as a means of preparing for your life work in another branch of the world service, but when you leave the teacher's rank you will, I feel sure, leave the schools of the county in which you are working more nearly in the condition which will justify our best young men and women in entering the rural school work for life. To such as you Kentucky looks for the final solution of her educational problem and along with it the many complex problems which confront her.

But you are to-day in that little schoolhouse with fifty chunks of human clay ready for the molding, many of them, sad to say, being already quite hardened and set in strange and wonderful, possibly awful forms; and you do not want theory and social speculations one tenth so badly as you want to know how to make the ideal real right there and now.

Let us look at a few things before we hit out from the shoulder with the idea of flooring our antagonist at a blow-size up the job before us, if we may so express it. You are to

TEACH, so first let us freshen our minds as to what teaching is. Laurie says it is "helping the mind to perform its functions of knowing and growing." Roark puts it "The conscious act of instructing, developing and training." I like to say that it is the conscious act of arousing the latent powers of the individual and aiding and directing their proper development along all right lines. From all of these we get this one truth, at least. One does not teach arithmetic and history and grammar. Of course we will continue to say so, just as we say the sun rises or the moon sets, but we must know that it is not true. One can teach only an intelligent being. By means of arithmetic you teach the boy various things, which will be spoken of at greater length later on. As a by-product, a mother quite to one side, he gets a certain series of facts, but the real teaching is the development of power within the boy which will make him a vital factor for good in society.

Think over this, please, and next week I will write you in regard to how this idea will modify the whole nature of the work as generally carried on in our schools. Your friend, CHAS. D. LEWIS.

## The Farm

SILAS CREEVER MASON, Editor

### ROAD IMPROVEMENT.

HOW GOOD HIGHWAYS MAY BE BUILT AT SMALL EXPENSE.

The Use of Labor Saving Machinery Greatly Reduces the Cost—New York Town Building Macadam Roads at \$1,000 Per Mile.

The first step in the direction of good roads is agitation; not the kind of agitation that bubbles up and sputters for a few weeks out of the fifty-two, like a lamp with poor oil and a short wick, but the kind that keeps everlastingly at it and eventually leads to success, says a writer in Good Roads Magazine. Agitation is the first step, but it is not, as many seem to think, the last. It is all right to set us thinking, but if it does not set us to doing it will have failed of its purpose.

In this practical world something cannot be had for nothing. A good road is like a good horse or a good farm—it costs something. But there is no reason why a few miles of good roads should cost a fabulous sum. The kind of roads that will here be suggested are not fancy roads. They do not cost from \$5,000 to \$10,000 a mile, and under ordinary circumstances it should not be necessary to raise the taxes to obtain them. But the objection may be raised that in most towns and townships there is no money at all to spare for permanent road construction; that every dollar of tax raised is needed for the necessary repairs to roads and bridges. To answer this objection it may be stated that usually there is a wide difference between the amount that is spent for road repairs and what it is absolutely necessary to spend. If twice as much tax were raised it would not be a difficult matter in most communities to find a place for it, whereas if only half the regular amount were raised the roads would probably be no worse than they now are.

In order to bring this argument down to a working basis let us assume that the tax available for road purposes in a certain town amounts to \$5,000 per annum. We will suppose that by practicing rigid economy but one-half of this amount is expended for the ordinary repairs to roads and bridges, thus leaving \$2,500 for permanent work. We have now solved a part of the problem, and, having some money, the next question is how it shall be used. Experience has shown that improved road machinery is the very beginning of practical road work and that it is not economy to attempt to get along without first class road building appliances.

No town has money to waste in road building, but a large majority of the towns throughout the east have plenty of good material that can be used for the asking, and with an outfit of modern machinery this material can easily be converted into a roof or covering for the dirt roads. The very first step, therefore, after the money question has been settled is the purchase of a portable crushing outfit and a road roller. If an engine can be hired at a reasonable figure to drive the rock crusher, so much the better; if not, a good engine should be purchased.

What man has done man can do again, and experience has shown that good roads can be built by farmers at an expense so small as to make it inexcusable for any community to longer delay the work of permanent road building. In the town of Canandaigua, Ontario county, N. Y., several miles of stone roads are being built each year at a cost of from \$1,000 to \$1,200 per mile. This work has been in progress for over ten years, with the result that the town is now gridironed with good hard roads, and the farmers of that section no longer dread the terrors of winter. The town owns a portable crusher and a steam road roller, the latter being used for the double purpose of driving the crusher and rolling the roads. The crusher is moved from place to place, and old stone walls, field stone and quarry stone are utilized in the work of highway improvement. The macadam

is laid to a width of twelve feet and a depth of eight inches, and a dirt track is left on one side of the road. This would seem to be an excellent type of a country road, as for all ordinary purposes a dirt track is preferable in dry weather to one of stone, while in wet weather the stone road can be used to the exclusion of the dirt track. If a town has \$2,500 available for permanent work it can easily build after the proper machinery has been purchased two miles of such macadam roads each year.

To many the foregoing suggestions may sound like the idle vapors of an enthusiast who knows nothing of the difficulties to be surmounted or of the practical nature of the work. However this may be, there is not a man but must admit that if good roads are ever to be an accomplished fact in any community it is necessary to make a start, and if this beginning is not made the mud roads of our grandfathers must continue to be our portion. We can sit down, fold our arms and acknowledge that we are cowed and beaten by a simple mixture of mud and water or we can by united and intelligent effort face this arch enemy of American agriculture and fight it out to the last ditch, using a rock crusher as a siege gun and broken stone as ammunition, feeling confident when these are backed by American pluck, perseverance and brains there can be but one result—victory.

### An Animal Story For Little Folks

## The Cow's Revenge

There was once a cow with a brass ring in her nose that lived alone in the big pasture of Farmer Clark. One day an artist came into the pasture to paint a picture, and the cow thought it was so very fine that she said:

"Won't you paint me one?"

"Yes," said the artist, and he daubed a big daub of green paint right in the



TOSSED HIM UP AGAIN.

center of the cow's forehead. When she reproached him for this he laughed at her and climbed the fence and went home.

Not long after he came back, though, and began to paint another picture of the trees and grass and the sky. "Oh, the beautiful sky!" he cried aloud. "The beautiful sky! How I could live in the sky, with its wonderful blue!"

Now, the cow had crept up behind him, and when she heard him say that she lowered her head and tossed him up as high as she could.

"How do you like the sky now?" she cried as he came down.

Before he had time to reply she tossed him again.

"Why don't you stay up there in the beautiful sky when I send you there?" asked the cow as he came down the second time.

And then she tossed him up again. When he struck the ground the third time, the artist took to his heels and ran home without waiting for his picture or his paints.—Atlanta Constitution.

Senator Dietrich of Nebraska. United States Senator Charles H. Dietrich of Nebraska, who was recently indicted by a federal grand jury charged with conspiracy and bribery in connection with the appointment of



Jacob Fisher to the postmastership of Hastings, is a native of Illinois and began to make his own living when only eight years old. He removed to Hastings, Neb., about twenty-five years ago and in 1900 was elected governor and senator the following year.

### GAMES PLAYED TUESDAY.

#### National League.

Cincinnati. 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0—4 6 8  
N. York. 0 1 0 0 0 2 1 0 3—7 14 1  
Hahn and Peltz; Mathewson and Bowerman. Umpires—Emslie and Johnston.  
Chicago... 0 0 0 0 0 1 4 \*—5 9 1  
Boston... 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—3 7 3  
Lundgren and Kling; Willis and Needham. Umpire—O'Day.  
St. Louis. 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 \*—4 10 1  
Brooklyn. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 5 1  
Taylor and Zearfoss; Cronin and Bergen. Umpire—Zimmer.

#### American League.

Boston... 0 1 1 5 0 5 0 0 \*—12 16 2  
Detroit... 0 3 2 1 0 0 0 0—6 11 3  
Winter, Tannehill and Criger; Mullen and Woods. Umpire Sheridan.  
Philadelphia. 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 4 \*—6 9 0  
Chicago... 1 3 0 0 0 0 0 0—4 7 0  
Henley and Shreck; Owen and Sullivan. Umpires—Dwyer and King.  
New York 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1 8 2  
Cleveland. 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0—3 9 4  
Hughes and McGuire; Joss and Abbott. Umpire—Connolly.  
Washington... 0 0 0 2 0—2 4 3  
St. Louis... 2 0 0 4—6 8 1  
Townsend and Clarke; Glade and Kahoe. Umpire—O'Laughlin.

#### American Association.

Kansas City 4, Toledo 5.  
St. Paul 9, Louisville 4.  
Columbus 4, Minneapolis 2.  
Milwaukee 4, Indianapolis 5.  
How They Stand.  
Clubs. Won. Lost. P. C.  
St. Paul ..... 50 28 641  
Columbus ..... 46 30 605  
Milwaukee ..... 42 32 568  
Louisville ..... 44 37 543  
Indianapolis ..... 38 39 494  
Minneapolis ..... 26 40 474  
Kansas City ..... 27 49 355  
Toledo ..... 24 32 316

#### Central League.

Dayton 4, Grand Rapids 3.  
Terre Haute 4, Fort Wayne 3.  
Evansville 3, Peoria 4.  
Wheeling 5, South Bend 11.

#### President of Stetson University.

Deland, Fla., July 13.—Dr. Lincoln Hulley, of Bucknell university, Lewisburg, Pa., has been unanimously elected president of Stetson university. He is a Baptist preacher of note. He will take charge on November 28.

#### Sutthoff Released.

Cincinnati, July 13.—A sensation was sprung in baseball circles Tuesday when President Herrmann, of the Reds, announced that he had released Jack Sutthoff, the Red pitcher. He goes to the Philadelphia club.

#### Arrested in Montreal.

Montreal, July 13.—P. Ferris, postmaster at Jennings, La., who, it is alleged, decamped several months ago with \$1,300, has been arrested here. He returned voluntarily Tuesday with the officer who arrested him.

#### Cloudburst Causes Loss of Life.

Mitchell, Ore., July 13.—A cloudburst caused loss of life and great damage to property here Tuesday. Mrs. Bethune, aged 90 years, and Martin Smith, 91, were drowned. Twenty-eight houses were destroyed.

#### The Chicago Diamond Robbery.

Stockton, Cal., July 13.—Diamonds worth about \$5,000 have been found in the possession of Martha Sabin, arrested here Monday with Henry J. Kendall and charged with a Chicago diamond robbery.

#### Declines the Position.

Raleigh, N. C., July 13.—Dr. C. A. Alfonso Smith, associate professor of the chair of English at the University of North Carolina, has declined the offer of the presidency of the University of Tennessee.

#### Speak in Praise of Ex-Senator Davis.

Mexico City, Mex., July 13.—The Mexican papers all speak in praise of ex-Senator Davis, the democratic candidate for vice president, who was a member of the Pan-American congress in session here.

### THE MARKETS.

#### Flour and Grain.

Cincinnati, July 12.—Flour—Winter patent, \$5.05@5.25; fancy, \$4.65@4.85; family, \$3.75@4; extra, \$3.35@3.50; low grade, \$2.70@2.90; spring patent, \$5@5.30; fancy, \$4.25@4.50; family, \$3.85@4.10; Northwestern rye, \$3.75@3.90. Wheat—Sales: No. 2 red, track at \$1.08@1.08½; rejected red, track, at \$1. Corn—No. 3 mixed quotable at 50½@51c on track. Sales: Mixed ear, track, at 56c; rejected mixed, track, at 47½c. Oats—Sales: No. 2 mixed, track, 40½@41c; No. 3 white, track, at 43c.  
Chicago, July 12.—Wheat—No. 2 red, old, \$1.02; No. 3 red, 97@99c; No. 2 hard, 93@96c; No. 3 hard, 85@90c; No. 1 Northern, \$1.01; No. 2 Northern, 96@98c; No. 3 spring, 88@94c. Corn—No. 2, 49@49½c; No. 3, 48½@49c. Oats—No. 2, 37@37½c; No. 3, 36@36½c.  
Live Stock.  
Cincinnati, July 12.—Cattle—Heavy steers, choice to extra, \$5.10@5.50; fair to good, \$4.35@5; butcher steers, extra, \$5@5.15; good to choice, \$4.35@4.90; heifers, extra, \$5@5.15; good to choice, \$4.25@4.90; cows, extra, \$3.85@4; good to choice, \$3.10@3.75; stockers and feeders, \$2.75@4.10. Calves—Fair to good light, \$4@5.50; choice to extra, \$5.75@6. Hogs—Good to choice packers and butchers, \$5.50@5.60; mixed packers, \$5.45@5.60; light shippers, \$5.30@5.50; pigs, \$4.90@5.75. Sheep—Extra, \$3.85; good to choice, \$3.10@3.75. Lambs—Selected ewes and wethers, \$7.50@7.75; good to choice, \$6@7.45.

### A Youthful Social Leader.

Countess Marguerite Cassini, the new leader of the ladies of the diplomatic corps at Washington by virtue of her position as head of the household of the Russian ambassador, is the grandniece and adopted daughter of Count Arthur



Cassini, dean of the foreign corps. She is a very young woman to hold so trying a social position, having just celebrated her twenty-third birthday. The countess is tall and graceful, with a beautifully rounded figure, dark brown hair and expressive eyes. By many she is considered one of the handsomest women of the diplomatic corps and, moreover, is immensely popular, not only with the girls of her own age, but with the dignified statesmen and diplomats who are her uncle's frequent guests.

### Missouri's Attorney General.

Edward C. Crow, attorney general of Missouri, who has made an enviable record in the prosecution of bootlers



and as the foe of monopoly, is nearing the end of his second term in office, an honor to which none of his predecessors ever attained.

### A Fair Debutante.

Among the buds who made their initial bow to the gay world of Washington this season is Miss Enid Shaw, eldest daughter of the secretary of the treasury, who leads the debutante procession in official importance. Last



June Miss Shaw, who is of a rather studious turn of mind, was graduated from Cornell college, Iowa, her father's alma mater. Secretary Shaw attended the commencement exercises and made an address. After leaving college Miss Shaw spent several months in European travel.

### Humor and Philosophy

By DUNCAN M. SMITH

Copyright, 1904, by Duncan M. Smith.

#### PERT PARAGRAPHS.

The strenuous man does not know how much comfort a lazy man gets out of life.

Work is a good thing for insomnia, but it is a hard prescription to take.

It appears that radium will cure most everything but ingrowing cussedness.

Even in these days of machinery, handmade weather predictions are just as good as any that are turned out by the large factories.

A man who was born blind may have pleasures in life, but he never saw a twenty dollar bill.

Writers of doggerel should take out a dog license.

According to the testimony, some of the captains of industry are only lieutenants of loot.

You may take it for granted that a man does not hand you a good cigar without some object in view.

If a \$100 tag mark gets shifted to a \$10 picture by mistake many more people will stop to admire it.

By the way, did the man who wrote the poem ever try any of the popular music of the day on the savage breast?

Some people act as though a smile cost money.

The doctor can do nothing for an ill wind.

The man who goes to bed after a small hot bird does not care about getting up with the lark.

### The Only One.

His first love was his teacher,  
His second was the cook,  
His third one was the heroine  
Of his new story book,  
And after that with forty girls  
In love he was immersed,  
But to the one he married  
He swore she was the first.

### Death to Chiggers.

Every one knows who goes camping that Chiggers are annoying and painful. Paracamp not only relieves the chigger bite but kills the chigger. Apply it freely, rub in well. It will give immediate relief; so take a bottle along with you.

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ing and Pressing a specialty.  
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Main Street Berea, Ky.

**Universal Good Has Resulted  
From Shortened Work Hours**

By CHARLES L. BAINE,  
General Secretary of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.



IN comparison with olden times, the present workday is a shorter workday, but the shorter workday, as it is now commonly understood, signifies the eight-hour workday. It must be considered that the shorter workday is not universally enjoyed, rather, only in those trades favored with effectual organization of the workers, and in the infrequent instances of liberal-minded employers. We must not lose sight of this fact, when viewing the benefits and advantages resulting from the shorter workday to the favored few, for, whatever benefits and advantages the shorter workday has secured to favored workers, those benefits and advantages are, to some extent, narrowed by the very fact that the shorter workday is not universal. Neither should we overlook the benefits accruing to the many from the added advantages enjoyed by the comparative few.

Education, religion and good government have progressed, and, to some extent, each and all of these essentials to a higher civilized state are indebted to the benefits, advantages and opportunities secured to the workers by reducing the daily hours of excessive toil. The shorter workday has made the individual worker better and more healthful, morally and physically. It broadens his mental scope and increases his physical capacity. It leaves him in a physical condition and state of mind that enable and beget mental and moral development. It has given to the workers the opportunity to avail themselves of the advantages of our modern facilities for gaining a broader knowledge of the greater affairs of life and more intelligent association with the world in which we live. By increasing his physical and mental capacity it has increased and extended his economic efficiency, and, to a greater degree, protected him against industrial insecurity or premature disability.

He has become a better mechanic and more civilized, and, consequently, of more value to his employer. He has become a better citizen, and, consequently, of more value to his community.

One of the great evils of our industrial system is working the individual at top speed. This reduces his competitive efficiency from a period covering 45 or 50 years, which he must work if he does not become wholly incapacitated, to a period of 30 years or less, and makes no provision for the sacrifice imposed. A workman cannot healthfully perform more than a certain amount of work, or work more than a certain number of hours each day. When one, two or three hours are added to his daily task, there is bound to come, prematurely, a time when his muscles and sinews fail to respond, followed by a slowing down and the inevitable replacement by a younger and quicker worker. At a time when his family and social liabilities are greatest, his industrial asset, labor, has been made either of little, or sadly reduced, value. He is industrially, if not physically, a bankrupt.

Reduce the daily hours of labor of the workers from 11 and 10 to 8, and it gives them the time and opportunity for self-development along higher and useful lines; it gives them moments of recreation and relieves them from the drudging, enervating and stultifying monotony of performing one operation during every hour of the day that they are capable of healthfully expending physical energy; it gives them the opportunity to exercise right parental supervision over the wellbeing of their children and homes. The home is happier and more healthful and the environment of the children improved.

To the child and youthful workers and the young men and women, denied the earlier advantages of education, the opportunity is opened for self-cultivation, and to every worker, the opportunities to be self-helping and to promote honest ambitions are increased.

**College Men and  
the Bible**

By DR. RICHARD D. HARLAN,  
President of Lake Forest University.

There are men who consult the Bible merely as a dry depository of doctrine, just as a lawyer delves into the volumes of the federal statutes to find out the law. That is valuable only as a preliminary; unless the soul comes into contact with the eternal power which pulsates in those inspired words, the Bible is a dead book instead of a living oracle. If a man will always remember that Christianity depends upon a person rather than upon a book, he may be saved from many an attack of despairing skepticism.

Here emerges an intensely practical question for parents and teachers. When the boy is developing into manhood there is a constant changing in the lines of his religious thinking, and it then is perilous to mistake the outer rampart of doctrine for the inner citadel of personal faith. It is sad that so many teachers do not recognize that it is wiser to leave many open questions for the youth to adjust as best suits his personal belief.

As youth is often a time of great intellectual ferment and as your boy develops into full manhood, there will be a constant changing of the lines of his religious thinking. During such a period it is perilous to mistake the outer rampart of doctrine for the inner citadel of personal faith. We do not believe the Bible to be inspired, God-breathed, because it tells us of Jesus Christ, because He is unveiled in it, but because all the lines of its history lead up to Him, because He is their climax and center and is the only light in the world.

**Value of Association**

By DR. FREDERIC E. DEWHURST.

Remember the days of old; consider the years of many generations.  
The value of life is dependent to a good degree on the character of its memories and associations. Just as a violin acquires character by storing up tones and harmonic qualities at the hand of the master, so life acquires meaning by its accumulation of great memories and noble associations.

We are in these days in peril of losing the sense of the value of continuity of impression, of firm and fixed habit and of noble associations which grow up through our attachment to the church. The stock question nowadays is: "Have you heard Dr. So-and-So preach?" And the stock reply is: "Oh, yes; I've heard him, and Mr. Blank and Dr. What's-His-Name. In fact, I've heard nearly all who are worth hearing." We can almost imagine the denizens of our great cities writing their religious biographies one of these days under the title "Forty Churches in Forty Sundays." Such is the poor apology for religious life. Such is the vagrant and unhappy substitute for a life which can acquire value only in the midst of continuous associations.

**THE SUNDAY BIBLE SCHOOL.**

Lesson in the International Series  
for July 17, 1904—"Asa's  
Good Reign."

(Prepared by the "Highway and By-  
way" Preacher.)  
[Copyright, 1904, by J. M. Edson.]

**LESSON TEXT.**

(2 Chron. 14:1-12; Memory Verses 2-5.)

1. So Asahab slept with his fathers, and they buried him in the city of David; and Asa his son reigned in his stead. In his days the land was quiet ten years.

2. And Asa did that which was good and right in the eyes of the Lord his God;

3. For he took away the altars of the strange gods, and the high places, and brake down the images, and cut down the groves;

4. And commanded Judah to seek the Lord God of their fathers, and to do the Lord's commandment.

5. Also he took away out of all the cities of Judah the high places and the images; and the kingdom was quiet before him.

6. And he built fenced cities in Judah; for the land had rest, and he had no wars in those years; because the Lord had given him rest.

7. Therefore he said unto Judah, Let us build these cities, and make about them walls, and towers, gates, and bars, while the land is yet before us; because we have sought the Lord our God, we have sought Him, and He hath given us rest on every side. So they built and prospered.

8. And Asa had an army of men that bare targets and spears, out of Judah three hundred thousand; and out of Benjamin, that bare shields and drew bows, two hundred and fourscore thousands; all these were mighty men of valor.

9. And there came out against them Zerah the Ethiopian with an host of a thousand thousand, and three hundred chariots; and came unto Mareshah.

10. Then Asa went out against him, and they set the battle in array in the valley of Zephathah at Mareshah.

11. And Asa cried unto the Lord his God, and said, Lord, it is nothing with Thee to help, whether with many, or with them that have no power; help us, O Lord, our God; for we rest on Thee, and in Thy name we go against this multitude. O Lord, Thou art our God; let no man prevail against Thee.

12. So the Lord smote the Ethiopians before Asa, and before Judah; and the Ethiopians fled.

THE LESSON includes 2 Chron. chapters 14, 15 and 16, and 1 Kings 15:9-24.

GOLDEN TEXT—"Help us, O Lord our God; for we rest on Thee."—2 Chron. 14:11.

TIME—Beginning of Asa's reign, 925 B. C. to 914 B. C. The battle with Zerah was probably in Asa's fourteenth year.

PLACE—Jerusalem, where Asa reigned. The place where Zerah, the invader, was defeated was 20 miles southwest of Jerusalem.

PERSONS—Asa, the king; Zerah, the Ethiopian invader.

Events in Judah During Asa's Reign.

Prophet Azariah encourages the king.—2 Chron. 15:1-7.

Asa puts away idolatry.—2 Chron. 16:7-14.

Asa's unholy league with Syria.—2 Chron. 16:1-6.

Prophet Hanani's Rebuke and end of Asa's reign.—2 Chron. 16:7-14.

Events in Israel During Asa's Reign.

Death of Jeroboam and reign of his son, Nadab (two years).—1 Kings 14:20, and 15:25, 26. Jeroboam died in second year of Asa's reign.

Baasha's conspiracy and reign, and murder of all of Jeroboam's house.—1 Kings 15:27 to 16:28.

Death of Baasha and two years' reign of his son Elah.—1 Kings 16:6-8.

Assassination of Elah and all Baasha's house by Zimri in twenty-seventh year of Asa's reign, and seven days' reign of Zimri.—1 Kings 16:9-15.

Omri chosen king. He destroys his rivals Zimri and Tibni.—1 Kings 16:16-20.

Death of Omri and beginning of Ahab's reign in thirty-eighth year of Asa's reign.

Comparing Scripture with Scripture.

"Asa did . . . good and right in the eyes of the Lord."—Here is the test of all conduct. How does it appear to God? Is it in harmony with His Word? Will it meet His approval?—Luke 16:15.

"Took away the altars . . . broke down the images and cut down the groves."—The evils of the reigns of Solomon and Rehoboam (see 1 Kings, 11:1-8 and 14:22-24) confronted Asa, and nothing but the deepest conviction and strongest will would have ever dared attempt such reformation. But a clean heart and right purpose give heroic spirit and firm will.—Phil. 4:13; Eph. 6:10. Desperate diseases require heroic remedies. The only thing to do with sin, whether national or individual, is to put it away.—2 Cor. 6:17.

"Commanded Judah to seek the Lord."—This is the way of all real blessing and prosperity. There is close and striking connection between this verse and the statement in verse 8: "So they built and prospered."

Here is cause and effect.—Prov. 14:34; Psalms 33:12. There are many promises to the seeker after God.—Matt. 7:7-8; Matt. 6:33; Heb. 11:6.

"To do the law."—But there was more to Asa's reform than froth and fireworks. The test of its genuineness was in the doing. Seeking the Lord issued in doing for the Lord. So the rest of our religion is in the doing.—Matt. 7:21; John 14:15.

"There came out against them."—But the testing time came.—Heb. 12:6; Jas. 1:2-4.

"Asa cried unto the Lord."—"Our extremity is God's opportunity."—2 Cor. 12:9; Rom. 9:31.

Elements in Asa's Prayer.—(1) Confidence in God. "It is nothing with Thee." etc. (2) Appeal to God, "Help us, O God." (3) Submission to God, "We rest on Thee." (4) Identification with God, "In Thy name we go against this multitude . . . let no man prevail against Thee."

"So the Lord smote."—When victory came Asa did not claim the glory and credit thereof.—Ps. 34:2.

The question never should be, how many men have we on our side, but whether we have God as our ally.

Seed Thoughts.

There are altars to-day that need breaking down—altars erected to selfishness, pleasure, ambition, etc., and upon which self is being sacrificed to all that is good and true and eternal.

The Lord sought is the Lord found, for, as Paul said to the Athenians, God is "not far from every one of us."

A strong, fearless leader always finds "mighty men of valor" to rally round him.

Asa's cause was God's cause, and where one in Godly fear and genuine faith identifies himself with God, he can never fail.



**DOWN THE RED LANE.**

What the American Drinker Puts  
Down His Capacious  
Throat.

The American throat is a capacious one. Statistics furnished by the United States treasury department show that the total amount spent for something to drink during the year ending June 30, 1903, was \$1,451,633,379. The wise man of old speaks of certain insatiable things that continually cry give, give, and that never say: It is enough. The American throat is a good candidate for a place on the list of insatiables. But we must hasten to say that by something to drink we do not intend in this instance to imply intoxicating liquors only. Of the large amount mentioned, \$208,690,261 was expended on drinks that do not intoxicate, at least in the ordinary acceptance of the word. Tea and coffee and other liquids that are not supposed to stir men to deeds of wickedness or to take them to the poor house or the jail, are categorized under the list that makes up this minority total. But, sad to say, \$727,042,245 is set down to beer, while \$417,915,513 more went for spirituous liquors, and wines reached a total of \$97,985,360. Alcohol used in the arts is not included in these figures. So that the very considerable sum of \$1,242,943,118 is the drink bill of the United States for a year. And now we mean the bill for intoxicating drinks.

This is a startling sum, look at it which way we may. It might be interesting to show how many pairs of shoes, how many suits of clothes, how many meals it would have provided, how many homes it would have built, how many churches, colleges, schools and various other institutions for the elevation of the people it would have established, but time and space fail us just now. One does not need the details of such comparisons, nor does one need to be an ardent prohibitionist to suggest that a large portion of the money might have been better expended. The figures to a certain extent indicate the tremendous prosperity of the country. A country must indeed be wealthy that can long stand such a strain. But such figures are certainly not necessary to prosperity. We might as a nation drink less and be just as prosperous. Indeed, we might drink a good deal less, and as a common sense line of logic conclusively shows, our permanent wealth would be largely increased if our drink bill were largely reduced.

It is true that the drink business gives employment to a host of persons, but these could as a rule be better employed and receive no less wages for their support, says the New York Observer. No real necessity demands such a tremendous total. The government of the country needs no keeping up of the figures for its maintenance. As Gladstone, of Great Britain, once said, Great Britain sober would yield as large a revenue as Great Britain intemperate. The nation could keep the wolf from its door even if its revenues were not aided by the tax on rum, beer and wine. We could do with all the rum, beer and wine what the Boston people once did with their tea and not seriously suffer. Allowing that we have a population of 80,000,000, who will say that we need to spend \$1,242,442,442 a year for every 80 persons, old and young, within our borders? This is \$15 a throat for man, woman and child. As a very large proportion of our population consumes no alcoholic drinks of any kind, the average quantity consumed by those who do use them is very much larger than \$15 per year. Surely the great god Bacchus cannot complain of his annual tribute. It is large enough.

The sums expended in a year for purposes unqualifiedly wise and good shrink into insignificance when compared with the alcoholic total. And this total threatens to increase, and it is what it is in spite of all the efforts of the prohibitionists and other temperance workers. What it might be had there been no effort at restraint we hardly dare to think. It is claimed in some quarters that in spite of the great aggregate, there is not so much drunkenness as formerly, but is there not reason to fear that many human constitutions are being undermined, and many minds are being befuddled by the constant use of stimulants even where their use does not cause ordinary drunkenness? It is not so very long since that we quoted medical expert testimony to show that the use of stimulants often does more harm where it does not cause drunkenness than in numerous cases in which it does. The periodical drunkard, who only occasionally drinks and is sure to quit his cups for awhile after his drunken fit is over, often inflicts less harm upon himself than does the continuous moderate drinker upon himself. Moderate drinking is upon the increase. The ranks of the moderate drinkers are not reinforced by the reformation of the drunkards as by the addition from the ranks of those who were previously abstainers. As a people we are learning to imbibe without making beasts of ourselves. May the brute creation kindly pardon the use of the word beasts in this connection! The fact that we can drink and not show it by open inebriety is not to our advantage. The hustle and bustle of business and social life is responsible for the consumption of a large amount of stimulants, and the result cannot be anything but disastrous. A halt should be called. The bill is too big. Uncle Sam should control his throat. He is pouring too much money down the red lane. He is extravagant and wasteful. Fire statistics are startling; but the drink statistics outvie all

our unfortunate waste bills. We can reduce them all if we will.

The fact that we can drink so much and still be prosperous is no argument in favor of the alcoholic waste. The outlay should be diminished. The money can be put to better use. The Lord God of nations will not hold us irresponsible if we allow such a state of affairs to continue. He is a God whose hand supplies all good things with kindly liberality, but His word is not without injunction against waste. The nation is after all only a steward of the wealth which it boasts, and sooner or later the people who expend their wealth in wanton waste must come to grief. Luxury and wicked extravagance degenerate nations and bring them to decay and dissolution. The drink bill of the United States is discreditable and a disgrace. Is it to continue?

**THAT SOBERED HIM.**

How a Native Was Instrumental in  
Saving an American  
from Drink.

A gentleman high in commercial circles in a western city was relating some of his experiences to a group of friends, says Youth's Companion.

"I think," said he, "the most singular thing that ever happened to me was in Hawaii."

"My father was a missionary in those islands, and I was born there. I came away at an early age, however, and most of my life has been spent in this country; but when I was a young man—and a rather tough young man, too, I may say—I went back there once on a visit."

"The first thing I did was to drink more than I should have done. While I was in this condition an old man, a native, persuaded me to go home with him. He took me into his house, bathed



A NATIVE PERSUADED ME TO GO HOME WITH HIM.

my head, gave me some strong coffee, and talked soothingly and kindly to me. "Old man," I said, "what are you doing all this to me for?"

"Well," he answered me, "I'll tell you. The best friend I ever had was a white man and an American. I was a poor drunkard. He made a man of me, and, I hope, a Christian. All I am or ever hope to be I owe to him. Whenever I see an American in your condition I feel like doing all I can for him, on account of what that man did for me."

"This is a little better English than he used, but it is the substance of it."

"What was the name of the man?" I asked him.

"Mr. Blank, a missionary."

"God of mercy!" I said. "He was my father!"

"Gentlemen, that sobered me—and, I hope, made a man of me. It is certain that whatever I am to-day I owe to that poor old Sandwich Islander."

**NEWS AND COMMENT.**

He who says "every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost," is the devil's prey.—Strand Advocate.

According to an exchange, 250 bottles of whisky and 1,000 bottles of beer were destroyed recently by the police of Memphis, Tenn.

The city marshal of Dallas, Texas, has appealed to the city council to make some provision for his salary, because his fees for arrests do not amount to enough to feed his family since prohibition went into effect.

The Nebraska supreme court has decided that breweries cannot take out saloon licenses except in their own name. Heretofore saloonkeepers have been furnished money by the breweries with which to secure licenses.

The National (British) Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children estimates that of the 140,000 to 160,000 cases that come under their notice yearly, one-half are caused directly by drunkenness and of consequent neglect by parents.

Capt. Schütz, of the Fourteenth Bavarian Infantry, at Nuremberg, has been combating alcohol with soda water and lemonade. The consumption of beer, during the first year, fell off 1,000 gallons, and his regiment was noticeably fresher and brighter in the instruction classes. The experiment was so brilliantly successful that arrangements have been made for its extension to other regiments.

**Arsenic in Beer.**

A Blue Book has recently been published, containing the report of an English commission on impure beer and food, of which Lord Kelvin was the head. The report shows that a recent epidemic of arsenical poisoning in Yorkshire and Lancashire was due to impure sulphuric acid used in making brewing sugar, and that there was enough arsenic in the acid furnished one brewing firm to kill 1,000,000 persons a week.



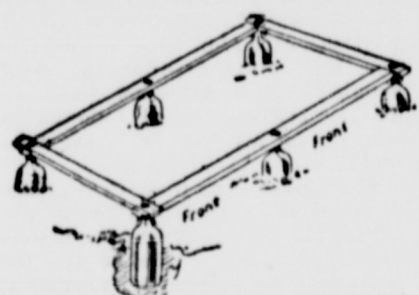
# AGRICULTURAL HINTS

## HERE'S A VALUABLE HINT.

Glass Posts, Made of Old Quart Bottles, Are Just the Thing for Beehive Stands.

Our twentieth century demands something new, cheap and durable in the way of a stand for our hives to rest on. Dr. J. W. Guyson, in Gleanings, offers the following: I get the longest quart bottles I can find, and with a hoe I make a set of four or six holes—four holes for one hive and six for two hives. These holes are set at regular distances apart to receive the bodies of the bottles. I set them in about half their length, with the mouths up. The bottles are to be leveled up with a straight board and a spirit-level. Put them in straight rows just where you want your hives to be, and have them face just the way you desire your hives to stand.

Now take some 1x2 stuff and have it smooth and well painted for the hives to rest on. Cut them two or three inches longer than your bottom-



HIVESTAND MADE OF BOTTLES.

boards are wide; or if you want to have a double clearer, cut them long enough to reach clear across all three bottles. Now drive a five penny nail through the timber just over the mouth of the bottles. Leave not less than one-eighth of the head end of the nails up. These are to hold the bottom boards from slipping and sliding about, and the lower parts of the nails will hold the rails on the mouths of the bottles. Hard winds will not slip either rail or hive.

Such a hive stand is very simple, and the glass posts are everlasting so far as decaying is concerned. It can be made very cheap and serviceable as a dual stand or for three hives if preferred. I consider such a stand a most excellent one—so good that I shall adopt it for all of my hives.

If desired, four pieces may be used to constitute the frame work, and these securely nailed together. Then a longer nail will be required to reach through and down into the necks of the bottles. Such a frame might be necessary where three or four stories are left full of honey for any length of time.

An auger-hole may be made to receive a pin that will fill the mouths of the bottles instead of holding the frame work or stand with nails. In this case I would allow a quarter of the pin to stand above to prevent the bottom-board from slipping. Shorter bottles, such as pint beer bottles, could be used and bought some cheaper.

A long black bottle with a deeper recess or sink in the bottom could be used and set up much more easily by taking a wet spell to do the bottle part of the work. The necks could be pushed into the ground up to the shoulder of the bottle, and the concave end used to hold the frame work by means of small blocks of wood being cut just the size of the recess in the bottom. These long bottles will hold the hive-bottom up so that one's feet may be shoved under the hive; besides, they hold the hive up from the ground away from moisture, toads and rats, as well as at a convenient working distance, thereby doing away with so much back-breaking toil.

This stand puts one's second stories and supers up just right so any one can do almost all the day's work in an upright position. It's just the right height for a double-decker queen-nursery. I have been reading different articles on hive stands and thought this might be of benefit to some bee keepers. Almost any one can pick up enough bottles for a small apiary, free of cost and can make the stand very cheaply.

### Clovers on Wet Land.

Clovers differ greatly as to their ability to live with water at their roots. Thus, the red varieties must be grown on land where water does not stand. A large proportion of the failures in getting catches of clover are doubtless due to the sowing of the seed on poorly-drained land. Where the red clover is wanted and the land is wet, the only thing to do is to drain it, so that the land will dry out well in the spring and get warm quickly, and so that it will remain warm till late in the fall. Cold land is not suitable to the growing of medium and red clover. But with the alkali it is different, to a degree. That variety will stand more moisture than the other kinds, but not so much as some people give it credit for.

### Market for American Horses.

United States Consul General Worman at Munich believes that now is the golden harvest time for American horse dealers. The Russian edict prohibiting the exportation of horses from the czar's domain has created a horse famine in Germany. Mr. Worman writes the state department that horses that would fetch more than \$350 or \$400 a team in this country will readily sell for from \$1,000 to \$1,500 in Germany. "There is much wealth in southern Germany," Mr. Worman writes, "and those who have brought American horses here have usually realized good profits."

## THE CAUSE OF BALKINESS.

To Avoid Trouble from This Cause Colts Must Be Trained by a Sensible Method.

The cause of balkiness is not always the same. It is usually, if not always, due to improper handling in one way or another. It is sometimes due to suddenly putting the colt to a heavy load too soon, or when he has sore shoulders. To avoid trouble from this source a writer in the Gazette suggests the following plan. The plan that I suggest does much the same for a horse's shoulders as bittling does for his mouth. It accustoms the shoulders to pressure, and that in such a gradual way that the colt trains himself and stands properly to his collar from the beginning of his lessons in harness. This method I find especially useful for the over-willing, high-strung horse not bred for draft. Fix a pulley behind the horse's stall or in some other convenient place about as high as the horse's stifle, then run a rope up over another pulley and attach a light weight to it sufficient to keep the rope fully taut. When fastened to the horse's bridle-tree, which is attached to the tugs if the ordinary way, tie the horse as long as you safely can and securely. The weight must be off the ground all the time. The horse may come back to the end of this halter for a time, but he will gradually brace himself to hold up a light weight, as it is more comfortable for him. This may be put on the horse at feeding time if a nervous horse and taken off the first few times before he has done eating. After a while increase the weight, but the more nervous he is the more gradually this should be done. When you are passing by give the rope a pull and put some of your weight on it. He will soon brace against it, and mind he does not catch your fingers in the pulley.

If the horse has been badly balked previously and his shoulders have been hurt he should have a set of springs on his tugs when first hooked to keep him from jerking his shoulders. If you have not these take him out in the yard with a rope on his singletree and pull back on this as much or as little as seems necessary. Then hook him and back him up a little a few times. Study his actions and do not start him up until the right moment. The chances are, however, that he will have become so indifferent to the collar and so habituated to standing up to it that he will move quietly off.

I would like to make one suggestion in addition, and that is to fasten a colt back with two side-lines on his halter or a leather nose band, so that when he lunges ahead he will not jerk his mouth. A colt naturally thinks that the driver yanks him, when most of the time he does it himself.

## THE FATTENING OF GEESE.

How the Article Known Commercially as "Foie Gras" Is Produced in France.

The most extreme method of artificial fattening is employed with geese whose livers are to be used for the delicacy known as "foie gras" (fat liver). This art of fattening geese until fatty infiltration of the liver has set in and that organ weighs from 2½ to three pounds is practiced on a large scale about Strasburg, and to a less extent about Toulouse and elsewhere. The birds are usually confined in small, dark cages; they can move only a few inches, and are fed two or three times a day, commonly with all the ground maize or wheat-flour paste they can be made to eat. When they have become very fat, usually at the end of about three weeks, they are killed and the livers removed.

The livers, which are perhaps no more abnormal than the flesh of an over-fed hog, commonly appear in our market in jars or tins in three distinct forms. Foie gras au naturel, pate de foie gras (by far the most popular) and puree de foie gras. The foie gras au naturel is simply the liver preserved without any dressing. The pates are made of large pieces of the liver, cooked and dressed with truffles and other condiments. These pieces are fitted into cans by trimming off the edges, and are covered with melted goose fat or suet. Many persons find the flavor of the goose fat too strong and prefer the suet. The trimmings of the liver in the pates are preserved with truffles, etc., and sold as puree de foie gras.—Bulletin Department of Agriculture.

## EXCELLENT FEED TROUGH.

Just the Thing for Farms Whose Owners Are Used to Feeding Stock with Roots.

A very handy trough to feed sheep and hogs with grain or roots in the yard is shown in the cut. It is made of two boards nailed together a three-cornered piece at each end. The legs are made of 2x4-inch scantling 30 inches long, with a board 1x5x21 inches nailed on each side, through which a wooden pin is put, which holds the trough. A strip 1x3 inches is nailed on each side at the top to keep sheep or hogs out of trough. The trough can be turned on the pins bottom side up and fastened with a pin through the end boards. This will keep out all snow and ice, dirt and hens, and makes it convenient to clean out dirt, which gathers in feeding roots.—Oliver Sires, in Farm and Home.

The herds and animals that take most of the prizes at our fairs have been handled by the best feeders. It is sometimes more a contest of feeders than of animals.

## MADE HIS IDEAS FLOW.

Writer Sawed Wood When His Thought Foundry Failed to Work Smoothly.

"When I first set out upon my career as a writer," said the retired literary man, according to the New York Sun, "I used to have days, as I suppose all writers do, when I couldn't write, when the muse turned her back on me and the divine afflatus positively refused to affiliate, when my ideas seemed mixed with glue and wouldn't flow, and I laid down my pen in despair. But I cured myself of that failing finally, in the simplest way in the world.

"I was living in the country then, on my father's farm, and we used to saw our own wood for use in the house. We had one of those old-fashioned wood sheds with wood corded up in it on one side, and an old-time sawbuck and bucksaw standing on the dirt floor in the middle, that we used to saw up the wood with; and what I used to do was this:

"I had made it, even at that early period, a cardinal principle of my life that I should never be idle; and in those days when, on sitting down at my writing, I found that the muse was not smiling on me and that likewise D. Afflatus had the nozzle of his bellows pointed in the other direction, and that some careless person had upset another pot of glue in my idea box, and I simply couldn't write, why, I would say to myself:

"Well, old man, if you can't write, you can saw wood, anyway. It doesn't take an awful lot of brains to be able to do that," and then I used to mosey out to the wood shed and saw about two dozen sticks of hard oak and hickory.

"And that did me good physically, and, as a rule, it would start up my ideas, too, and I'd go back to my desk.

"And then I'd keep on till I struck another time when I simply couldn't write, and then I'd take to the bucksaw again.

"But do you know that finally I got so that I had to saw but very little wood to start my ideas flowing? And at last I got so that just getting up from my desk and starting for the woodshed would set 'em going; for, as an honest matter of fact, I did hate to saw the wood, and I would give my ideas an awful wrench rather than do that sawing business, and at the same time I was bound not to sit down and doze away the hours till my ideas started up on their own accord. I must write or saw wood.

"And in the end I got so that I could control my ideas and make 'em flow; and before we moved to the city I didn't have to saw wood at all.

"But I brought the old sawbuck and bucksaw with me, and I kept it, as I do to this day, in the room right next to my study; and if ever I sat down to my literary work and found things going slow, why I would get up and go into that next room and look at the sawbuck and bucksaw—and then I'd go back and find the muse, if not facing square toward me, at least edging 'round my way, and the glue in my idea box softened enough so that I could persuade my ideas to flow. And at last I got so, for good, that I could make 'em flow whenever I sat down to write.

"The muse may be coy at times, no doubt she sometimes is; but even then she may be won, if wooed in downright earnest, or, say, with the alternative of sawing wood, if you can't do work with the pen."

## TO CURE THE HURRY HABIT

Tendency Which May Be Corrected by Attention to Normal Breathing.

If we want to get the habit of hurry out of our brains we must cut ourselves off, patiently and kindly, from the atmosphere of hurry about us, writes Annie Payson Call, in Leslie's Monthly. The habit gets so strong a hold of the nerves, and is impressed upon them so forcibly as a steady tendency, that it can be detected by a close observer even in a person who is lying on a lounge in the full belief that he is resting. It shows itself especially in the breathing. A wise athlete has said that our normal breathing should consist of six breaths to one minute. If the reader will try this rate of breathing, the slowness of it will surprise him. Six breaths to one minute seem to make the breathing unnecessarily slow, and just double that seems about the right number for ordinary people; and the habit of breathing at this slower rate is a great help, from a physical standpoint, toward erasing the tendency to hurry.

## Pineapple Snow.

An economical and easy dessert is pineapple snow. Use a can of grated pineapple, half a box of gelatine dissolved in a pint of cold water, two cups of sugar, and the juice of two lemons. After dissolving the gelatine add the juice of the pineapple and place it on the stove. While it is heating mix the sugar with the pineapple, adding the lemon juice. Pour over this the hot gelatine, stirring well. Stand aside to cool, and just before it is cold add the beaten whites of two eggs. Beat hard for ten minutes, mold and set on ice. Whipped cream should be served with this.—N. Y. Post.

## Vegetable Tonic.

Many delicate and nervous people who cannot digest iron tonic should eat spinach, which contains more iron than even the yolk of an egg. Onions are also an excellent nerve. Carrots should be eaten by people suffering from asthma, and bilious persons will find tomatoes an excellent and pleasant substitute for calomel.—Good Literature.

## NECESSARY EXPENDITURES

FOR ONE TERM—12 Weeks.

SCHOOL EXPENSES—due first day of term. College, Acad. & Ap. Sci. Mod. Lett. Norm. Normal Schools & Gram.

| Incidental            | For    | Incidental            | For    |
|-----------------------|--------|-----------------------|--------|
| Room                  | \$2.00 | Room                  | \$2.00 |
| Board                 | \$1.00 | Board                 | \$1.00 |
| Books, paper          | \$1.00 | Books, paper          | \$1.00 |
| Stationery            | \$1.00 | Stationery            | \$1.00 |
| Total school expenses | \$5.00 | Total school expenses | \$5.00 |

For piano, stenography and other extras see Special Expenses below.

## LIVING EXPENSES—Board due in advance by month; Room rent by term.

Board, room, fuel and lights \$21 for fall and spring (\$1.75 a week); \$24 for winter term (\$2.00 a week).

Board in the village—allowed in approved places—varies in price according to accommodations furnished.

Adding these living expenses to school expenses we find:

To be paid the first day (including the \$1 deposit) in Collegiate Department \$26.25; Academy and Lett. Normal \$19.25; Applied Science, Normal and A Grammar \$17.25; Model Schools \$15.25. In winter \$1.50 more for each. No student can be received who fails to make this advance payment.

Total Ordinary Expenses for 12 Weeks are soon to be in Collegiate Department \$26.25, Academy and Lett. Normal \$22, Applied Science, Normal and A Grammar \$27, Model Schools \$25. In winter three dollars more for each. Students paying board and room rent in full for a term at the beginning receive a discount of fifty cents.

Students duly excused before the end of a term receive back an equitable portion of the money they have advanced.

## SPECIAL EXPENSES.

|   |        |
|---|--------|
| Piano, Vocal or Special Theory (24 lessons, 1 hour, class of three) | \$7.00 |
| Organ, Violin, etc. (24 lessons, class of three)                    | \$6.00 |
| Stenography or Typewriting, per term                                | \$5.00 |
| Class Work in Harmony   | \$3.00 |
| Use of Piano or Typewriter (1 hr. a day, per term)                  | \$2.00 |
| Use of organ (1 hr. a day, per term)                                | \$2.00 |
| Rent of Music Library, per term                                     | \$1.00 |
| Chemical Laboratory, according to material and breakage, about      | \$1.00 |
| Physical and Microscopical Laboratories, per term                   | \$1.00 |
| Materials in drawing, per term                                      | \$1.00 |
| Examination, except on appointed days                               | \$1.00 |
| Graduation fee, with degree with diploma (100)                      | \$1.00 |

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Trade Schools—Carpentry, Printing, Housework, Nursing (two years).

Normal Courses—For Teachers. Three courses, leading to county Certificate, State Certificate and State Diploma.

Academy Course—Four years, fitting for College, for business and for life.

College Courses—Literary, Scientific, Classical, leading to Baccalaureate degrees.

Music—Choral (free), Read Organ, Vocal, Piano, Theory.

We are here to help all who will help themselves toward a Christian education. Our instruction is a free gift. Students pay a small incidental fee to meet expenses of the school apart from instruction, and must also pay for board in advance. Expenses for term (12 Weeks) may be brought within \$24.00, about \$15 to be paid in advance.

The School is endorsed by Baptists, Christians (Disciples), Congregationalists, Methodists, Presbyterians, and good people of all denominations.

For INFORMATION and FRIENDLY ADVICE address the SECRETARY.

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# 16 FREE Scholarships

THE CITIZEN will pay the tuition in Berea College for two terms of one young man and one young woman from each of the following Counties: Clay, Estill, Jackson, Lee, Madison, Owsley, Pulaski and Rockcastle. These sixteen young people will be selected by the people of their own County who take THE CITIZEN.

We will print the Ballot which appears below each week from now until December 1st. This should be filled out with the names and addresses of the young man and young woman in your County to whom you wish scholarships to be given. These ballots, when received at THE CITIZEN office, count one each for the young man and young woman whose names are written on them.

In addition to this, each person who pays for a year's subscription to THE CITIZEN will receive a blank entitling them to one hundred votes for each of their favorite candidates (6 months, 50 votes for each; 3 months, 25 votes for each).

The young man and young woman in each of the eight Counties named above who receive the largest number of votes will have their tuition paid by THE CITIZEN for two terms in Berea College, which will save each one from \$8.00 to \$14.00 in cash. The only expense to which they will be put is for board and room, and good board and rooms can be had cheaper in Berea than at any other first-class school in Kentucky. Berea College will be bigger and better than ever the coming year, and if you or any of your friends are planning to attend school anywhere, it will pay you to consider this offer.

Fill out the ballot below and mail to THE CITIZEN. Get your friends to vote for you. Your chance is just as good as anybody's. START NOW!

Cut this out, fill in with names of your favorites and mail to THE CITIZEN, BEREA, KY.

## Take Notice

On account of the recent action of the Kentucky Legislature, Berea College can receive no colored students the coming year, therefore this offer is open only to white contestants.

I vote for Mr. .... of ..... postoffice ..... county as the most popular young man.

and for Miss ..... of ..... postoffice ..... county as the most popular young woman.



## Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

C. M. Mullins was in Richmond Tuesday.

Mrs. Frank Hays is visiting friends at Waterbury, Conn.

Howard Clark returned Tuesday from the World's Fair.

Rev. H. J. Derthick and family have returned from their visit to Ohio.

J. L. Baker is moving into his new house on Big Hill pike this week.

Rev. C. A. VanWinkle has accepted the pastorate of the Christian church at McKee.

Prof. and Mrs. L. V. Dodge left Tuesday for a two-weeks' visit to the World's Fair.

Bessie Hays visited her grandmother, Mrs. Ann Hudson, at Dreyfus last week.

The Sunday-school picnic of the Second church was held Thursday at Mallory Springs.

Bert Lunsford, shot last week by Wesley Woods, was on the street again Wednesday.

About 150 attended the trained animal and bird show at the Tabernacle Tuesday night.

Francis Clark, of Waukesha, Wis., is visiting at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Clark.

Engineers' estimates are being made for the proposed water works system at Paint Lick, Ky.

Prof. and Mrs. L. V. Dodge gave a reception Saturday night in honor of Prof. and Mrs. E. G. Dodge.

Mrs. Bell and two children, of Corbin, are visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. Louis Lester.

Dr. L. A. Pettus has accepted a position at London, Ky., where he will soon be joined by Mrs. Pettus.

A. D. Hanson, of Mason City, Iowa, is visiting at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Hanson.

Mr. Golden is having an addition built to the house which he recently purchased from Joe Coyle, on Center Street.

Josiah Burdette and family removed Monday to the Ames property, purchased some time ago by Mr. Burdette.

Mesdames Burdette and Spink gave a reception Tuesday in honor of Mr. Spink's mother and brother, of Chandler, Ill.

The Union Tent Revival meeting in Richmond is attracting much attention, from 1,000 to 1,500 persons being present every night.

Mrs. C. J. Godbey and Dr. Godbey, of Middleburg, Ky., visited at the home of Tutor and Mrs. C. D. Lewis from Saturday to Tuesday.

Prof. E. G. Dodge and wife left Tuesday for a trip through the East. They will visit Washington, New York City, and other points of interest.

Misses Witt, Early, Dowden, Bicknell and Robinson, and Messrs. Robinson, Sharp, Parks, Riddle and Haley enjoyed a hay-ride to Kingston Tuesday night.

Messrs. Golden and Flora, of Richmond, are erecting a handsome \$1,400 granite monument for the Riff and Grady families in the Catholic cemetery at Lexington.

Dr. C. Crech and wife left Saturday for their home in Manchester, Clay county, after a week's visit with Mr. H. Muncy, on Jackson Street. They are thinking of moving to Berea about September 1.

We clip the following from the Jackson *Hustler* of June 24:

"Prof. J. W. Dinsmore, Dean of the Normal Department of Berea College, gave the *Hustler* a pleasant call Wednesday of this week. Mr. Dinsmore is a pleasant and affable gentleman and his visit was greatly enjoyed. He gave out some very interesting facts about Berea College. He said that in compliance with the recent law eliminating racial co-education the Berea College authorities had made ample provision to take care of the negro's education at other places. He also stated that a forty thousand dollar chapel was being built and the work is being done by young men educated in the Berea Manual Training School. It will be a grand addition to their educational plant. A library costing \$30,000 will be added, and is a gift of Mr. Carnegie. Nor is this all; a gentleman in Chicago will furnish the means to install a complete system of water works and its adjuncts. The water is to be conducted from springs on the mountains five miles distant. This addition will be very costly, and will put the school far in advance of what it has ever been in the past. Mr. Dinsmore said he intended visiting our city again in the near future."

## Our Scholarship Contest.

Only last week THE CITIZEN announced its offer of giving free tuition for two terms in Berea College to the 16 most popular young people in the eight surrounding counties. Judging from the interest this announcement has already aroused we believe that this generous offer will prove the most popular one the paper has ever made. Seven thousand five hundred votes have already been cast, divided as follows:

Miscellaneous uninstructed votes, 1,200.

## Jackson County.

Jackson county is the banner county so far; having cast 5,300 votes, though we are not able at this time to announce the candidates and the number of votes cast for each.

## Madison County.

Claude DeBaun.....200  
Wallace Adams.....50  
Bessie Hays.....200  
Pearl Gay.....50  
Uninstructed votes.....200

## Estill County.

Robert L. Coyle.....100  
Martha Logsdon.....100

## Rockcastle County.

Uninstructed votes.....100

Auction Sale at Coyle's every Saturday.

## College Items

HERE AND THERE

Rosecrans Cooper is working on a farm in Kansas.

O. M. Simpson is spending the summer at his home in Alton, Ill.

B. P. Allen is at Manchester attending the Clay County Institute.

C. F. Bender is spending the summer at his home at Edinburg, Ohio.

W. C. Hunt is attending the Rockcastle County Institute at Mt. Vernon.

Miss Antoinette Mistr is working at the Epworth League Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

W. E. Rix is in charge of a Gospel tent in North Chicago, in which five local churches are holding meetings.

A party of twelve young people visited the Sinks and Rises, in Jackson county, Saturday, at the invitation of Miss Martha Click.

Miss Jessie Cowgill left Tuesday night for the World's Fair. She will also visit in Chicago, Ill., and Rensselaer, Ind., before returning to Berea.

Misses Grace Lester and Editha L. Speer write that they are having a delightful visit at Chautauqua, N. Y. One of the first persons they met there was Miss Grace Lawrence, formerly of Berea.

## PERT PARAGRAPHS.

If a girl likes the man who is teaching her how to skate, it takes her just twice as long to learn.

Most any old thing may be palmed off on a man as a picture of sunrise, and he will not know the difference.

One annoying feature about a rich uncle is that you have to so patiently listen to all of his advice.

When a man falls in love, a good, strong preacher can usually pull him out.

There is never a winter hard enough to kill off all of the spring poets.

A bad idea is better kept in than carried out.

Some people try so hard to keep up appearances that they have to disappear.

A bank check is no check on a woman's extravagance.

February will probably be cold this winter to call attention to its size.

When an investigating committee is through investigating, everybody has forgotten what it started to investigate.

The man who goes from bad to worse should hire a policeman to chase him back.

Common sense is so uncommonly uncommon that it really isn't common sense.

What is "TEETHINA"? Well, 'tis this: A tasteless powder that will kiss from baby's brow the fever glow that teething always brings, you know.

"TEETHINA" Overcomes and Counteracts the Effects of Summer's Heat, Aids Digestion, Regulates the Bowels. Gives rosy cheeks, health and happiness to babies.

## CAREER AT AN END.

Samuel Milton Jones, Mayor of Toledo, O., Passed Away Tuesday Evening.

## ABSCESS ON HIS LUNGS THE CAUSE

The Deceased Was Well Known All Over the United States as "Golden Rule" Jones.

He Has a Remarkable History in the Politics of Ohio—The Remains Will Lie in State Thursday and Part of Friday.

Toledo, O., July 13.—Samuel M. Jones, "The Golden Rule Mayor," died at his home Tuesday evening as the result of a complication of diseases. The immediate cause of his death was an abscess on his lungs. When this abscess broke the mayor was not strong enough to throw off the poison from his system and death resulted. The mayor had suffered for years from asthma and this was the primary cause of his fatal illness. The death of Mayor Jones has caused the greatest sorrow all over the city. Although many did not believe in his ideas on sociological problems, everybody loved and respected him. His one great stronghold with the people of Toledo was his honesty.

The mayor was taken ill two weeks ago last Thursday and for the last 48 hours previous to his death, was in a comatose condition. He did not regain consciousness during that time. All the members of his family were at his bedside at the time of his death. He leaves a widow and three sons, Percy, Paul and Mason Jones. He will be succeeded as mayor by Robert Finch, president of the city council.

The remains of Mayor Jones will lie in state at Memorial hall on Thursday and Friday until noon and the funeral services will be held at the residence on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock. The remains will rest on the veranda and the addresses will be made from all. The pallbearers will be selected from his employees.

Samuel Milton Jones, known all over America as "Golden Rule" Jones, was born in Wales in 1846. His parents came to America and settled in New York state when Mr. Jones was but three years old. Up to the time Mr. Jones was 16 years old he worked at anything he could find to do, during the summer, and attended school each winter for a few months. In 1864 he went to the oil fields of Pennsylvania, where he worked as an engineer. In 1875 he was married to Alma Bernice Curtis, of Pleasantville, Pa., who bore him three children. After the death of his wife Mr. Jones moved, in 1886, to Lima, O., and leasing lands, struck what was known as "the first large oil well" in Ohio. He was one of the original incorporators of the Ohio Oil Co., which afterwards sold out to the Standard Oil Co.

In 1892 he was married to Helen L. Beach, of Toledo, and moved to that city. Two years later he started a factory for the manufacture of oil pumping apparatus, which is known as the Golden Rule factory. He gradually instituted a number of innovations, setting up the Golden Rule as the only regulation of the shop.

In the spring of 1897 came his first introduction to political life. The republican party was split into three factions each with a candidate for mayor. At the convention two factions saw the necessity of uniting to prevent the third from winning out and Mr. Jones was selected as the man on whom both could unite, who would be strong enough with the workingmen. After a struggle in the convention, Mr. Jones secured the nomination and in the election that followed was elected by a small plurality.

His administration of the office, while honest and efficient, did not suit the different factions in the republican party, however, and when his term expired he was refused a renomination. Mr. Jones then appealed to the people as an independent candidate. In the election that followed he carried every precinct in the city but one and polled 70 per cent. of the entire vote cast. He was renominated by petition in 1901, the democratic party leaving the place of mayor blank in his favor, and he was elected for a third term by a handsome plurality. In 1903 he was again renominated by petition and with both a republican and a democratic candidate against him was elected again mayor of Toledo.

By the terms of the election bill passed by the Ohio legislature last winter his term of office was extended until January, 1906.

In 1899 Mayor Jones was nominated for governor by petition as a non-partisan and polled over 100,000 votes, carrying the cities of Toledo and Cleveland by large pluralities.

Preparing for the Campaign. Elkins, W. Va., July 13.—Henry G. Davis, democratic candidate for vice president, still refuses to give any interviews. Since Sunday he has been working almost continuously clearing up his business affairs for the campaign.

Mark Twain Arrives in New York. New York, July 13.—Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) and his two daughters, bringing the body of Mrs. Clemens, who recently died in Italy, arrived Tuesday on the steamer Prinz Oskar, by way of Genoa, Palermo and Naples.

## THE ORDER OF ELKS.

Advance Guards of Delegates to the Grand Lodge Are in Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, July 12.—The advance guard of the delegates to the grand lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks is now in Cincinnati. The committees of the grand lodge have been called to meet Saturday, July 16, to prepare the work for the regular session. The opening of the grand lodge will be a brilliant affair from both oratorical and musical standpoint. The speakers will be Myron T. Herrick, governor of Ohio; Julius Fleischmann, mayor of Cincinnati; August Herrmann, exalted ruler of Cincinnati lodge; Joseph T. Fanning, grand exalted ruler of the Elks, and Charles E. Pickett, past grand exalted ruler. The musical program includes noted soloists and a chorus of 355 voices picked from the celebrated May festival chorus.

There are two lively contests to be settled by the grand lodge, the selection of a grand exalted ruler and a grand secretary. William J. O'Brien, of Baltimore, and Samuel H. Needs, of Cleveland, are the candidates for grand exalted ruler. For grand secretary the candidates are Charles Steger, of Toledo; Fred Robinson, of Des Moines; R. A. T. Burke, of Richmond, Va., and George A. Reynolds, of Saginaw, Mich. Reynolds has been secretary ten years and there is a determined fight against him. The cities that are candidates for the next reunion are Dallas, Tex., and Rochester, Buffalo, Syracuse and Saratoga, N. Y.

## NATIONAL REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

The Convention Will Be Held in Indianapolis October 5-6.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 12.—Sid B. Redding, of Little Rock, Ark., treasurer of the National Republican league, was in the city Monday to engage headquarters for Arkansas and the southwest for the national convention of the league, which will take place in Indianapolis October 5 and 6.

Delegations from the southwest will be unusually large this year on account of the fact that Indianapolis is the home of Senator Fairbanks, the republican nominee for vice president.

## PROF. HUNTINGTON DEAD.

A Few Hours Previous News Was Received of His Father's Death.

Hanover, N. H., July 12.—Dr. George P. Huntington, professor of Hebrew at Dartmouth college, died Monday night of slow fever. Death occurred only a few hours after the receipt here of the intelligence of the death at Hadley, Mass., Monday afternoon of Dr. Huntington's father, Dr. Rev. Frederick Dan Huntington, bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Central New York.

## SENATOR CLARK MARRIED.

Wedded Anna E. La Chappelle Over Two Years Ago.

New York, July 12.—Senator William A. Clark, of Montana, was married to Miss Anna E. Chappelle, of Rutte, Mont., in Marseilles, France, on May 25, 1901, according to an announcement given out Monday. It is also announced that Senator and Mrs. Clark are the parents of a two-year-old daughter. Mrs. Clark is the daughter of Dr. L. A. Chappelle, a physician, who died in Chicago several years ago.

## GUATEMALAN ANTS.

They Promptly Destroy the Boll Weevils and Texas Ants.

Washington, July 12.—The effectiveness of the Guatemalan ants in checking the ravages of the boll weevils in the cotton fields has been tested and Mr. Cook, the expert of the department of agriculture, in a telegram to Secretary Wilson Monday, announces that the ants promptly destroyed the weevils and the Texas red ants as well.

## SERIOUS FIGHT EXPECTED.

Opposing Forces Are On Opposite Sides of a Valley.

Gen. Count Keller's Headquarters, via Liao Yang, July 12.—A serious fight is expected soon. The opposing forces are now occupying the hills on opposite sides of the Valley of Lyankhi river, where it crossed the Liao Yang road. The Russians, both officers and men, are anxious to contest the Japanese advance.

## Bryan Leaves St. Louis.

St. Louis, July 12.—William J. Bryan left St. Louis Monday night for his home in Lincoln, Neb. He said that he felt better after two days of comparative rest and that he expects to be fully recovered within a short time.

## The Roosevelts Entertain.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 12.—The President and Mrs. Roosevelt entertained Senator Fairbanks and Chairman Cortelyou at a family dinner Monday night. The only other guests were Secretary and Mrs. Loeb.

## Changes Its Politics.

Chicago, July 12.—The Chicago Chronicle, which has been generally considered a democratic newspaper, will announce formally in its issue that it will hereafter appear as a republican newspaper.

Postmaster General Payne's Outing. Washington, July 12.—Postmaster General and Mrs. Payne and their niece, Miss Jones, left here Monday for New York where they will spend two days and then go to Portland and Poland Springs, Me.

## STORM VISITS FAIR

Lightning Struck Agricultural Building But Structure Was Not Seriously Damaged.

## THE VISITORS DRENCHED BY RAIN.

Wind So Strong That the Doors of the Large Fair Buildings Were Ordered Closed.

Considerable Damage Was Done to Property in St. Louis and One Man Was Struck By a Thunderbolt and Killed.

St. Louis, July 12.—A terrific storm of wind, rain and hail prevailed in St. Louis and vicinity for a short time Monday afternoon, causing considerable damage to property. One man was killed by lightning and five others were injured, but not seriously hurt, by flying missiles. The maximum reached by the wind was 65 miles an hour.

Twelve barges were blown across the river, and 18 or 20 houses on 21st street, between Washington and Carr streets, were completely unroofed and other damage throughout the city. Some of the hail stones that fell during the storm measured an inch in diameter. Windows were broken by the hail stones, and several delivery wagons were blown over.

A man named O'Toole was struck by lightning near his home and killed. Wind struck the steeple of the North Presbyterian church and blew it across the street into the front of a grocery store. Several buildings were unroofed, trees were uprooted or broken off, heavy plate glass windows were broken by wind and hail and telephone and telegraph wires were carried away in various parts of the city.

At the World's fair grounds the high wind and heavy rain broke suddenly without warning. Visitors had no time to seek shelter, hundreds who were more than 100 feet from the buildings being drenched by the sudden and violent downpour.

The wind was so strong that the Jefferson guards were ordered to close the doors to the large World's fair buildings in order that the wind might not raise the roofs. Lightning struck the agriculture building, but did no serious damage.

Lincoln, Neb., July 12.—A tornado Sunday night destroyed seven farm houses and barns and outbuildings near Burwell. No lives were lost. The list of injured is not obtainable.

## A THREATENED LYNCHING.

The Police Arrived Just in Time to Save the Man's Life.

Chicago, July 12.—Shot down Monday by one of his own countrymen who had crept up behind him, Andrew Cuneo, member of the firm of Cuneo Bros., fruit dealers, Dearborn and South Water streets, one of the best-known fruit importers in the United States and said to be the richest Italian in Chicago, is dying at Passavant hospital. His assailant, Anthony Gresco, narrowly escaped lynching by an angry mob that closed around him after the shooting. In less than a minute after the shooting a rope had been procured by some one in the crowd with which to hang Gresco, but the police in response to a riot call that had been sent in appeared on the scene just in time to save Gresco's life.

## USED KEROSENE.

Three Lives Were Lost in the Fire That Followed.

Walworth, Wis., July 12.—Three lives were lost Monday in a fire near this village. Carelessness in an endeavor to replenish a kitchen fire by the aid of kerosene started the blaze, burned a young woman who was at work over the stove, and two children, together with the home of Chris Holtz, a farmer, four miles west of here.

## Traveling Man Kills Himself.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 12.—J. M. Miller, who is believed to be a traveling salesman for the Superior Foundry Co., of Cleveland, O., was found dead in his room at the Seventh Avenue hotel. A revolver was clutched in his right hand.

## Second Baseman Killed By Lightning.

Cumberland, Md., July 12.—Joseph Barrett, aged 16 years, was killed by lightning Monday afternoon while playing second base on the baseball grounds at the Baltimore & Ohio road house. Young Barrett was hurled several feet.

## River Steamer Sunk.

Natchez, Miss., July 12.—The magnificent side-wheeler Chalmette, running in the St. Louis and New Orleans trade, struck a hidden obstruction at Logan's Landing, 35 miles below this city, and sank. No lives lost.

## Ballplayer Killed By Lightning.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 12.—Charles Jeffries, leftfielder of the Johnstown baseball team, was struck by lightning at McKeesport Monday afternoon and died almost instantly. Jeffries was in the act of throwing a ball.

## Two Were Drowned.

Camden, N. J., July 12.—A rowboat containing two young couples was capsized in the harbor. Robert Young, of Waldo, and Mamie Barker, of Camden, were drowned. Another couple were rescued with difficulty.

## JAPS' HEAVY LOSS

Attacked a Russian Position Near Port Arthur on Tuesday and Were Repulsed.

## THEY RAN INTO A HIDDEN MINE.

Russian Correspondent at Mukden Reports That 30,000 Japanese Were Killed or Wounded.

Japanese Advance to Ta Tche Kiao Is Shrouded in Mystery, But It Does Not Cause Any Anxiety in St. Petersburg.

St. Petersburg, July 13.—A dispatch from a Russian correspondent at Mukden, dated July 12, says:

"According to intelligence received here the Japanese last night attacked positions near Port Arthur and were repulsed with enormous losses, not less than 30,000, it is said, being killed or wounded by our mines."

The Japanese advance to Ta Tche Kiao is shrouded in mystery. No telegrams have been received by the general staff or the admiralty since Lieut. Gen. Sakharoff's dispatch of July 10 with the exception of a report from Gen. Kuropatkin covering the events detailed by Gen. Sakharoff, which was delayed because it had followed the emperor on his journey to the Volga region.

The lack of news from Ta Tche Kiao is not causing anxiety. The evening editions of the St. Petersburg newspapers prominently published the telegram from Tokio reporting another appearance of the Port Arthur squadron (on the morning of July 9) and thus gladdened the hearts of the holiday crowd.

The Japanese account of the fighting at Kai Chou is offset by the admission that they are being greatly worried by Gen. Rennenkampf's Cosacks.

It has been intimated to a press correspondent by the general staff that it is possible the Japanese will not attempt to take Yin Kow before they capture Ta Tche Kiao, as otherwise they would be liable to an unexpected attack from the Ta Tche Kiao force, which is within easy striking distance, thanks to the railroad.

The Japanese advance north will perhaps be delayed for some days until the southeastern columns converging at Sian Dian compel Maj. Gen. Mischenko to draw off, leaving the Siu Yen road clear to Tanchiao and Ta Tche Kiao.

As soon as the Japanese troops enter Yin Kow and succeed in removing the mines from the mouth of the Liao river the Japanese gunboats lying along the coast will come up, but it is not believed that the Japanese will venture to land a considerable force or to send war material so long as the Port Arthur squadron is able to come out whenever it likes.

London, July 13.—The Morning Post's Shanghai correspondent says that the Japanese casualties by land mines at Port Arthur Sunday night are reported to have been 28,000, but none of the many special war dispatches mention a Japanese disaster at Port Arthur.

## PANAMAIS UNEASY.

The United States Is Building a Wharf at Cristobal.

Colon, July 13.—There is a wharf in course of construction at Cristobal at which lumber and other supplies for the canal will soon be landed. The building of this wharf has given rise to misgivings on the part of the Panamanians that will be a stepping stone to the establishment of a United States port at Colon. The order to the effect that vessels sailing from La Boca (the mouth of the canal on the Pacific side), must receive their clearance papers from the United States authorities is criticised here as a violation of the canal treaty.

## A World's Olympic Championship.

St. Louis, July 13.—The Buffalo Germans defeated Central Y. M. C. A. team of Chicago in the last of the world's championship Olympic basketball games at the Stadium, the score being 39 to 28. The victory carries with it the world's Olympic championship.

## The Wheat Badly Damaged.

Topeka, Kan., July 13.—The Smoky Hill river is slowly falling. All the railroads are getting back into running order. The wheat on the lowlands is very badly damaged by the flood, while that on the uplands is in fair shape.

## Charged With Embezzlement.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 13.—A man giving his name as A. G. Edel was arrested here Tuesday night by a detective, who says the prisoner's name is T. Julius Schaumfelf, of Baltimore, and he is wanted in that city for embezzlement.

## Russians Erecting a Fort.

Seoul, Korea, July 13.—Japanese scouts who have arrived at Gen San report that Russians are constructing a permanent fort near Kyong Heung, situated in northeastern Korea near the mouth of the Lman river.

## Coining Mexican Dollars.

Mexico City, July 13.—It is believed that with its new machinery the mint will be capable of coining dollars fast enough for the demand which has been increased by heavy shipments to Japan and the far east.



## A TORPEDO ATTACK

The Japanese Attempted to Penetrate Into the Harbor at Port Arthur Sunday.

### WERE REPULSED WITHOUT LOSS.

Severe Fighting Took Place Around the Port July 7, Russians Admit Loss of 1,000 Killed.

Gen. Sakharoff Confirms the Report of the Japs Occupation of Kai Chou—Russian Loss Was 150 Killed or Wounded.

Che Foo, July 11.—A European who left Port Arthur at 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon reports that the Japanese made a torpedo attack Sunday morning, attempting to penetrate into the harbor. They were repulsed without loss to either side.

The European reports further that on July 7 severe fighting occurred around Port Arthur. The Russians claimed to have driven the Japanese back on all sides, but admitted a loss of over 1,000 killed. Seven hundred wounded are said to have arrived at Port Arthur July 8 and it was reported that more were to come in.

St. Petersburg, July 11.—Lieut. Gen. Sakharoff, in a dispatch to the general staff, confirms the report of the Japanese occupation of Kai Chou. He says that the Russians did not exceed 150 killed or wounded. The general adds that the Japanese are on the Yin Kow road.

Che Foo, July 11.—Chinese junkmen who arrived here Sunday from Port Arthur say that on Tuesday, July 5, Chinese carriers brought into the town over 800 Russian dead, two of whom were high officials. They state that a part of the Japanese force advanced to within six miles of the besieged town, taking another eastern fort.

Tokio, July 11.—Gen. Kuroki reports that on Wednesday, July 6, a detachment of Japanese troops drove off 300 Russian cavalry and occupied Kanchang, the enemy retreating northward. The Japanese had no casualties. The Russian losses are unknown. On the afternoon of July 5, 1,300 Russian cavalry attacked a Japanese detachment near the north entrance to Fenshui Pass. The Russians were repulsed and the Japanese regained possession of the entrance to the pass. The Japanese had four men killed and three wounded.

ADM. CERVERA.

Americans Present Him With An Engrossed Message.

Medina-Sidonia, Spain, July 11.—As a demonstration of gratitude regarding his conduct at Santiago and his care of American sailors, Admiral Cervera was presented here with an engrossed message bearing the signatures of a number of well known Americans, besides letters from the subscribers, bound in a volume. The presentation was made by Mr. Bird, of Vienna, in behalf of his fellow Americans. The admiral, in returning thanks for this manifestation of American good will said that his conduct toward Lieut. Hobson and the American sailors after the sinking of the Merrimack had been inspired by superior orders. Admiral Cervera had repeatedly refused to permit his American admirers to go honor him, but, notwithstanding their refusals, the plan to make the presentation was carried out.

### STRUCK BY A STREET CAR.

Senators Bailey and Tillman, in an Auto, Were Injured.

St. Louis, July 11.—An automobile in which Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, and Senator J. W. Bailey, of Texas, were riding Sunday night collided with a Jefferson avenue street car, while running rapidly, and both were thrown into the street but neither was seriously injured. Senator Tillman suffered a sprained ankle and Senator Bailey was bruised about the body. After ascertaining the extent of their injuries and viewing their wrecked automobile, the two senators boarded a street car and proceeded to their hotel. The chauffeur was badly bruised, but set about collecting the debris of the automobile.

### The Baltic Fleet.

St. Petersburg, July 11.—While the Baltic fleet on its way to the far east is not likely to be able to call at French ports, it is understood that the contractors will send out coal from these ports to meet the fleet beyond territorial waters.

Reconnoitered From a War Balloon. London, July 11.—Special dispatches to the Daily Telegraph and the Daily Mail from Tokio assert that the Japanese captured eight guns during the fighting around Port Arthur July 4 and that they reconnoitered from a war balloon.

### Powerful German Fleet.

Plymouth, Eng., July 11.—Thousands of persons witnessed the arrival at Plymouth of the most powerful German fleet ever seen in Great Britain. Eight battleships and seven cruisers steamed into the naval base on a visit.

### Swiss Minister Transferred.

Washington, July 11.—According to a cablegram received here, M. Fernand Du Lartheray, the Swiss minister here, was transferred from Washington to Austro-Hungary by his government.

## Kentucky State News.

### COVINGTON POOLROOMS.

They Will Be Closed By Attorney General N. B. Hayes.

Covington, Ky., July 11.—N. B. Hayes, attorney general of Kentucky, announces that the poolrooms in Covington will be closed. He has filed three motions in the circuit court for temporary injunctions against the proprietors of the poolrooms and owners of the real estate. On Thursday next the local attorney, assisting General Hayes, will move to have the injunctions issued and for an early hearing at which Judge Shaw will be asked to make the orders permanent and perpetual. It is stated that the poolrooms will move across the Licking river back of Newport, Ky.

### HARRY CROXON DYING.

He Is in the Pen For Assaulting Mrs. Bertha Gleason.

Covington, Ky., July 11.—Prosecutor Phillips and B. M. Frazier, both of Covington, returned from Frankfort, Ky., Sunday. Harry Croxon, one of a number who assaulted Bertha Gleason, in the Highlands, for which he was sentenced to 20 years in the penitentiary, is dying of tuberculosis. Tom Mulligan, who, with Wallace Bishop, took the life of Patrolman "Mox" McQuery, at the approach of the Suspension bridge, in Covington, and who is also suffering with the same trouble, is growing better.

### Johnson Hatfield Pardoned.

Frankfort, Ky., July 11.—Johnson Hatfield, one of the most noted feud prisoners in the Kentucky penitentiary, has been pardoned by Lieutenant and Acting Gov. Thorne, and he is now at liberty. Hatfield has been confined for four years on a life sentence given him for participating in the Hatfield-McCoy feud fight of 20 years ago. The pardon covers the case under which he was convicted, and also all other indictments against him growing out of that feud.

### Miner's Life Crushed Out.

Mayking, Ky., July 11.—While Thom as Hughes was at work in a coal mine at Carr's Fork, north of Mayking, a great rock fell and crushed him to death. It was several hours before his fellow workmen were able to remove the stone, which is estimated to weigh two tons.

### The Barbers Were Careful.

Newport, Ky., July 11.—It was next to impossible to induce a tonsorial artist to work on one's face in Newport Sunday. The recent activity of the local union in causing warrants to be issued for barbers who violated the law on the Sunday previous was the reason.

### Returned After Four Years.

Frankfort, Ky., July 11.—After an absence of four years in which his friends and family had mourned him as dead, John L. Scott, Jr., ex-secretary of the state board of equalization, arrived here Saturday well and hearty, and was congratulated on his return.

### Drowned in the River.

Bellevue, Ky., July 11.—"Lured to death by the enticing waters of the Ohio river" would be a fitting coronial verdict in the case of George Sauer, of Bellevue, whose death by drowning occurred Sunday afternoon. The river had a strange fascination for him.

### Tried to Mob a Prisoner.

Covington, Ky., July 11.—Two hundred angry residents surrounded a patrol wagon Sunday afternoon, containing William Whitcomb, charged with attempted assault on Mamie Rauckhorst, 8, daughter of Frank Rauckhorst, 980 Philadelphia street.

### Lexington Fair.

Lexington, Ky., July 11.—The Gentlemen's Driving club of this city has taken steps for a three days' fair and horse show, including matinee trots, to be held during August or the first week in September. The fair is to be at the local trotting tracks.

### Will Organize a Camp.

Covington, Ky., July 11.—Deputy County Clerk Charles Lambert is organizing a camp of the Spanish-American war veterans in this city. He has secured 13 signers and expects to have the required twenty names before the end of the week.

### Louisville's Tall Man Dead.

Louisville, Ky., July 11.—John Hanlon, the tallest man in Louisville died Sunday at the University hospital of the effects of a fall received while delirious. His height was seven feet, and he weighed 300 pounds. Hanlon was a hotel clerk.

### Labor Day Parade.

Covington, Ky., July 11.—The labor unions of Covington are making extensive arrangements for their Labor day outing, to be held Monday, September 5, at Latonia race track. County and city officials will be invited.

### Scared the Animal Away.

Whitesburg, Ky., July 11.—The 3-year-old child of Mrs. Louella Morris, a widow, of this place, was attacked by a panther while playing near its mother's home. The brave little woman scared the animal away.

### Claims Self-Defense.

Lexington, Ky., July 11.—Capt. Jack Sheehan, a local saloonist, shot and killed Dave Bosworth at an early hour Sunday morning. Sheehan, who is under arrest, claims that he shot Bosworth in self-defense.

## CARS TELESCOPED.

Seventeen Excursionists Killed and About 100 Injured at Midvale, N. J.

### THE TOWER OPERATOR BLAMED.

It is Claimed That He Failed to Set the Block Signal Against a Passenger Train Following.

Engine of Second Train Tore Through Rear Car of the First Train and Drove the Front End into the Car Ahead.

New York, July 11.—Seventeen persons were killed and about a hundred injured in a collision which occurred at Midvale, N. J., just before noon Sunday when a regular passenger train on the Greenwood branch of the Erie railroad ran into an excursion train that had stopped to take water. All the dead and injured lived in Hoboken, Jersey City and New York.

The accident is believed to have resulted from a tower operator having lowered his signal too soon, and this was admitted by D. W. Cooke, general passenger agent of the Erie railroad, who gave out a statement in which he said: "The operator in the tower failed to set the block signal against the train following."

The train which was run into was a special carrying members of the First Plattdeuter association of Hoboken on their annual outing and had 800 passengers. It consisted of 12 cars and two engines. The first engine had taken water and the train had moved up and stopped with the second engine beside the tank when the regular train drew near. The flagman of the special signalled the engineer of the incoming train but owing to a curve in the road his flag was not seen until it was too late. It is claimed that the engineer of the regular train had slowed down to about ten miles an hour before he crashed into the special but his engine tore through the rear car the greater part of its length and drove the forward end of that car into the car ahead. The killed and injured were in those two cars.

The wreckage did not catch fire and the work of taking out the dead and maimed was accomplished quickly. The passengers from the uninjured coaches ran back and joined in the work and the residents of Midvale, many of whom had heard the crash, assisted them. The 14 dead were soon laid beside the track and the injured were carried to the nearby homes.

While physicians were being sent for women of Midvale brought bandages and other articles that could be used in caring for the injured. An engine and cars were sent from Little Falls to the scene of the wreck and as rapidly as possible the most seriously hurt were prepared for transportation by train to Little Falls and thence to Jersey City or Hoboken. The less severely hurt were continued under treatment in Midvale until later in the day. All those hurt were eventually taken either to their homes or to hospitals.

The engineer and fireman of the regular train disappeared from the scene just after the accident. They both escaped injury by jumping just before the crash.

The operator in the tower was Walter Richards. He would make no statement and was relieved and left the scene soon after the accident.

### CARS WENT OVER EMBANKMENT.

Thirty-Eight Passengers Were Injured, But None Killed.

St. Louis, July 11.—While running at full speed the tender of the engine drawing an eastbound excursion train on the Missouri Pacific road jumped a switch near Lebadie, 45 miles west of here Sunday, derailing four coaches which were thrown down the embankment and injuring 38 passengers. It is considered remarkable that none were killed and only three were seriously injured.

### The Litchfield Wreck.

Litchfield, Ill., July 11.—The jury selected by Coroner William A. Gray, of Montgomery county, to investigate the Wabash wreck at Litchfield on Sunday, July 3, has fixed the number of dead at 25. Twenty of the dead were identified.

### Noted Poisoner's Fate.

Boston, July 11.—Jane Toppan, the noted poisoner, who is said to have murdered 31 persons, and who has been confined in a lunatic asylum here for two years, was pronounced a hopeless imbecile by the physicians.

### Col. J. F. Bennett Dies Suddenly.

Mexico City, July 11.—Col. Joseph F. Bennett, who for two years was vice and deputy consul of the United States here, died suddenly Saturday as a result of stomach troubles. He was a civil war veteran.

### Bites With Each Kiss.

New York, July 11.—Cruelty in biting her every time he kissed her is the grounds upon which Mrs. Jennie Finkle, of this city, is seeking a separation from her husband, Earnest H. Kinkle, in the court.

### Survivors America Bound.

Liverpool, July 11.—About seventy survivors of the wrecked Danish steamer Norge have arrived here from Stornoway, Scotland. They will sail for New York on the Cunard Line steamer Aurania.



### A GROWN-UP GIRL.

I've grown to be a great big girl. My hair is in a braid. Tho' mamma says 'I'll take the curl All out, she is afraid.

And nowadays I dress myself, And that is lots of fun, And spread my little nightgown out And air it in the sun.

I tug and pull my stockings on, And then you ought to see My little 'lasties open wide As if to bite at me.

They stick their little shining teeth Into the stocking top And nip it so it cannot slip, For all I jump and hop.

My petticoats are pretty hard (They button in the back). Then comes my little morning dress, And, when it's cool—a sack.

And so it's plain how big I am, And how it makes me cross To have my grown-up brother, Sam, Say 'Here's our little floss.' —Bessie Warren Campbell, in Good Housekeeping.

### WISE BEES TURNED JOKE.

No Man Can Tell Why They Did It, But They Let Mr. Know-It-All Escape.

Out in Colorado lives a man who takes great delight in the culture of honey bees, and this man owns a great number of hives of the little winged busybodies who so industriously make use of the long, bright summer days in carrying home the nectar which nature stores for them in the hearts of the posies.

Among the hives, however, this Colorado man discovered one, not long ago, which contained a very unruly settlement. Every inhabitant of the particular hive was a rebel, doing his part toward baffling all efforts to remove any portion of the hard-earned goodies; and many a sting was inflicted before the owner finally gave up the job as a bad one, leaving the bees to devour their stores in peace.

It happened the other day that a neighbor called. This neighbor was one of those well-meaning men who think they know just a little more about everything than does anybody else. Different subjects were discussed, and at last that of bees came up. The neighbor knew all about bees, he said. If there was any-



### PUT HIM ON THE RUN.

thing in the world of which he had a great store of knowledge it was bees.

The chance at once to take the conceit out of his neighbor and play a first-class joke on him was an opportune one, the man thought; and when the prospective victim was not looking he kicked the unruly hive a couple of times in order to stir up the inmates to a proper fighting condition, after which the neighbor was invited to make an examination and, if possible, to remove some of the honey.

Accordingly, with a broad grin overspreading his face, the neighbor grasped the hive roughly, severely shaking it, then boldly removed the top, and, without the slightest fear, drew forth several combs of honey.

Myriads of angry bees immediately swarmed in the air and—

What did they do? Somebody surely was surprised, for the little insects, with their stingers ready, flew over to their owner, who stood at what he considered a safe distance, and soon put him on the run, screaming with pain.

Would you believe it, not one of the bees attacked the know-it-all man. And during the week he was compelled to remain indoors recovering from his many wounds, the would-be joker had lots of time to think it over and endeavor to figure out why it was that only he was attacked. He will never know, but perhaps the bees could tell, if given the power of speech.—Ross B. Franklin, in Chicago Record-Herald.

### Old Horse Saves Little Child.

Prince, a 20-year-old family horse owned by William McDonough, a Toledo (O.) grocer, played the part of a hero recently. The four-year-old daughter of Mr. McDonough wandered, unobserved, into a barn back of the store and was soon at play on the floor of a big box stall, the freedom of which is allowed to Prince and another younger and very spirited animal. During her play the child fell under the younger horse and might have been kicked to death had not old Prince come to the rescue. In the meantime a search for the child had been started. Mr. McDonough went to the barn, and just as he entered he saw the old horse softly grasp the child's clothing, and, lifting her from danger, deposit her on the hay manger, where he carefully guarded her until Mr. McDonough took her away.

## THE DENSITY OF LIQUIDS.

A Pretty Device by Which It Can Be Tested Without the Use of a Hydrometer.

The instrument used for measuring the density of a glass of water or other liquids is called the hydrometer, and it is very simple affair, consisting of a glass or metal float with a stem projecting out of the water. The hydrometer sinks deeper in light liquids than in heavy ones, and as the stem is graduated or marked off by lines like a thermometer the mark to which it sinks gives us the density of the liquid. The principle of the instrument is easy to understand. A floating body is held up or kept from sinking by the weight of the displaced liquid—that is, by the weight of a quantity of liquid equal in bulk to the submerged part of the body.

No matter in what liquid the body is placed, the weight of the displaced liquid—that is, by the weight of the body itself, if the latter is to float at all; hence it will



### SUBSTITUTE FOR HYDROMETER.

sink deeper in a light liquid than in a heavy one, because it must displace a greater bulk to make up the required weight. Of course, if the liquid is too light, the body will be entirely covered and will then sink to the bottom. This brings us to the very pretty and simple device by which, without using a regular graduated hydrometer, you can test the truth of the statement that water is heaviest at 39 degrees.

This device is merely a blown-out egg shell, with the holes in its ends stopped with wax and weighted with a bit of wire or a coin or two. You have a vessel, preferably a tall glass jar, filled with water, which you can bring to the temperature of 39 degrees, or thereabouts by adding a bit of ice, then a dash of warm water and soon till you get it right, testing it all the time with a thermometer. Then adjust the weight on your egg so that it just floats with a little bit of the shell peeping out of the water. Very soon you will see the egg sink to the bottom of the jar.

The next thing to do, supposing that you are experimenting in a warm room, is to do nothing. The water gradually warms. When it reaches 39 degrees again up bobs the egg, but in a little while, as the water continues to grow warmer, it sinks once more. By adding more cracked ice you can repeat the experiment as often as you like.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

### HUNDRED MILES PER HOUR.

Storks Fly at This Wonderful Speed and Sometimes Keep It Up for Many Hours.

No living thing, not even a scared jack-rabbit, can travel with the speed displayed by such birds as the stork and the northern bluetongue. Not only do these birds fly with a speed that car hardly be conceived, but they keep up their rapid flight for 1,000 or 2,000 miles at a stretch without apparently tiring.

Evidence has been collected recently which shows that the bluetongue flies from Central Africa to the shores of the North sea, a distance of 1,600 miles, in less than a day and a night, and making it, moreover, in one uninterrupted flight each time. The storks, which spend their summers in Austria-Hungary and their winters in India and Central Africa, are also marvelous travelers, and make their journeys twice a year in unbroken flight each time.

From Budapest, in Hungary, to Lahore, in India, is about 2,400 miles in an air line, and the storks make the journey in 24 hours, thus traveling at the rate of 100 miles an hour for the whole distance. The storks which spend the summer in central Europe and the winter in central Africa travel with the same rapidity.

Slatin Pasha, an Austrian in the service of the khedive, and now governor of the Central African province of Darfur, was for many years a captive in the hands of the mahdi and the khalfah when the dervishes killed Gordon, and established their empire, now overthrown, in the Soudan. One day, at Omdurman, he saw a stork with a metal band attached to one of its legs. He caught the bird, and found engraved upon the band the name of an old friend in Austria.

He wrote a note to his friend and tied it to the metal band. When the stork returned to Austria for the summer the friend saw the letter, caught the stork and read the message, which was the first certain assurance that the outside world received that Slatin was still alive.

This stork, as was proved by the dates, made the journey from Omdurman to the Austrian country place, a distance of nearly 3,000 miles, at a speed of more than 100 miles an hour.—N. Y. Sun.

### This Clock Keeps Good Time.

The most exact timekeeper in the world is the electric clock in the Berlin observatory. It is enclosed in an airtight glass cylinder, and has frequently run for periods of two or three months with an average daily deviation of only fifteen one-thousandths of a second. It has been running since 1866.

## Cured of Chronic Diarrhoea After Ten Years of Suffering.

"I wish to say a few words in praise of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," says Mrs. Mattie Burge, of Martinsville, Va. "I suffered from chronic diarrhoea for ten years and during that time tried various medicines without obtaining any permanent relief. Last summer one of my children was taken with cholera morbus, and I procured a bottle of this remedy. One or two doses were required to give her entire relief. I then decided to try the medicine myself, and I did not use all of one bottle before I was well and I have never since been troubled with that complaint. One cannot say too much in favor of that wonderful medicine." This remedy is for sale by S. E. Welch, Jr., Druggist.

## LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Time Table in Effect May 1, 1904.

Going North. Train 4, Daily  
Leave Berea.....3:48 a. m.  
Arrive Richmond.....4:12 a. m.  
Arrive Paris.....5:28 a. m.  
Arrive Cincinnati.....7:50 a. m.

Going South. Train 6, Daily  
Leave Berea.....12:55 p. m.  
Arrive Richmond.....1:25 p. m.  
Arrive Paris.....3:18 p. m.  
Arrive Cincinnati.....6:00 p. m.

Going South. Train 1, Daily  
Leave Berea.....11:11 p. m.  
Arrive Livingston.....2:05 p. m.

Going South. Train 5, Daily  
Leave Berea.....11:24 p. m.  
Arrive Livingston.....12:30 a. m.

Trains No. 1 and No. 5 make connection at Livingston for Jellico and the South with No. 24 and No. 27.

W. H. BOWER, Ticket Agent.

### Night Was Her Terror.

"I would cough nearly all night long," writes Mrs. Chas. Applegate, of Alexandria, Ind., "and could hardly get any sleep. I had consumption so bad that if I walked a block I would cough frightfully and spit blood, but, when all other medicines failed, three \$1.00 bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery wholly cured me and I gained 58 pounds." It's absolutely guaranteed to cure Coughs, Colds, La Grippe, Bronchitis and All Throat and Lung Troubles. Price 50c. and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at the East End Drug Co.

## 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE PATENTS

TRADE MARKS DESIGNS COPYRIGHTS &c.  
Anyone sending a sketch and description will quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the Scientific American.  
a handsome illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.  
MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York  
Branch Office, 25 F St., Washington, D. C.

### Brutally Tortured.

A case came to light that for persistent and unmerciful torture has perhaps never been equaled. Joe Golobek, of Colusa, Calif., writes "For 15 years I endured insufferable pain from Rheumatism and nothing relieved me though I tried everything known. I came across Electric Bitters and it's the greatest medicine on earth for that trouble. A few bottles of it completely relieved and cured me." Just as good for Liver and Kidney troubles and general debility. Only 50c. Satisfaction guaranteed by the East End Drug Co.

## TOMBSTONES and MONUMENTS

Owing to poor health I am forced to close out my entire stock to quit business. I have 25 sets of the finest Vermont Marble and granite Tombstones and Monuments which I will sell at greatly reduced prices. Here is your opportunity to get an extra good bargain. Orders will be filled promptly. Write or call for designs and prices.

Berea Monumental Works.  
S. McGUIRE, Prop. - Berea, Ky.

STARK TREES  
Largest Nurseries in the World  
Established 1864  
Stark Bros. Nurseries, Inc.  
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## Eastern Kentucky News

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

### OWSLEY COUNTY. GABBARD.

July 9.—We have had lots of rain the past week, and crops are looking fine.—Sherman Rowland, of White Oak, was here Tuesday on business.—Meredith Reynolds, of Eversole, was here Tuesday and Wednesday.—Mrs. Emma Cole has purchased an organ.—C. B. Gabbard was at Booneville Friday shopping.—Chas. B. Moore went to Winchester Friday to see his brother, Price.

July 9.—The heaviest rain and thunder storm of the season swept over this section Friday, doing considerable damage to growing crops.—Miss Lucy Reynolds, of Eversole, visited her sister, Mrs. Emma Cole, Sunday and Monday.—Meredith Gabbard will teach the school at this place.—Dr. C. H. Moore will teach at "Grassy Branch" this year.—S. A. Gabbard will teach on Lower Wolf Creek, Bill Gibson on Meadow Creek.—Chas. Eversole will teach on Cow Creek at "Bethany," and Miss Amanda Moore at "Midway."—Leander Bolin and wife, of Limons Creek, visited relatives at this place last Saturday and Sunday.—Taylor P. Gabbard is clerking in his brother's store at Cow Creek. He will probably stay in the store most of the fall, and not teach any.

### VINCENT.

Flora, the baby daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Hall, died June 30. The bereaved parents have the sympathy of all in their affliction.

### JACKSON COUNTY. SAND GAP.

July 11.—The Hellard school began last Monday.—Shelt Brockman paid G. W. Hellard a flying visit Sunday.—J. A. Hurst, who has been sick for sometime, is no better.—Miss Nannie Hellard visited John Brockman Sunday.—John Morris was bound over for killing Moore, and was not allowed bond.—Miles and Charry Marcum, of Estill county, are visiting their grandmother, Marcum.—Bob Jones and wife visited George Brockman Sunday.—James Bowles and family visited Jacob Hellard Sunday.—George Brockman has gone to Blanton Flat to make staves for Charley Hurst.—Mrs. Rhoda Johnson, who is about 88 years old, is spending a week with George Brockman.

### ALCORN.

July 7.—The institute held at McKee last week was a success as are all of the institutes Prof. Dinsmore instructs.—School begins at Alcorn Monday, July 11th, with Miss Pattie Moyers as teacher.—Mrs. Martha A. Williams, who has been sick for sometime, is no better.—Rev. C. A. Van Winkle filled his regular appointment at this place Saturday and Sunday. We are always glad to have Bro. VanWinkle with us.—Rev. J. W. Parsons preached at Blanton's Flat Sunday evening. He, like Bro. VanWinkle, is also a welcome guest.—Now that teachers will make the school-room their home for six months they should see how pleasant the school-room and surroundings can be made.

### KERBY KNOB.

July 11.—W. J. Dougherty, of Valley View, was here last week on business.—Saphrona Kimberlin returned to her home at Bear Wallow last week after several weeks here with her sister, Mrs. John Hale.—Rev. Griffith, of Rockcastle county, preached here Saturday and Sunday.—The four oldest children of Wm. Hatfield, of Berea, visited their relatives here last week.—J. D. Hatfield and daughter are in Berea on business.—The party which visited the cave here Saturday was composed of Misses Shultz, Cowgill, Waldron, Huff, Haagen and Livengood, Messrs. Tosh, Livengood, Planery, Lynch, Young and DeBaun. They returned to Berea in the afternoon. Mrs. Hoag and Mr. Ross were also visitors at this place Saturday.—The teachers' institute for this county was held at McKee last week. Prof. and Mrs. Dinsmore, of Berea College, who conducted the institute, returned to Berea Saturday, and will attend the Rockcastle institute this week.—Miss Fannie Hatfield left here yesterday for Rockcastle county, where she will teach this year.—Miss Ollie Hatfield will begin her school at Hugh to-day.—J. R. Durham expects to teach at Kerby Knob; H. N. Deane at Grassy Spring; Jas. Durham at Wind Cave; Chas. Click at Long Branch; H. Clay Baldwin at Cave Spring; Nannie E. Click at Clover Bottom; M. Eva Click at Indian Creek; Geo. Sparks at Pine Grove; Anna Powell at Indian Spring; and Ellen Lake Strunk at Sand Gap. Success to each.—The Teachers' Association of the Coyle and Horse

Lick districts will be held at Cave Spring the first Saturday in Sept.

### MCKEE.

July 11.—Dr. G. C. Goodman and family and Samuel Herndon and family, of Welchburg, visited friends and relatives in McKee the first of week and took in the institute.—Dr. H. G. Sandlin and wife and children are visiting Mrs. Sandlin's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Hays.—Our public school will begin Monday. Leonard Harrison, of Kerby Knob, will teach the fall term.

### ROCKCASTLE COUNTY. BOONE.

July 11.—The small shower of rain Friday was welcomed by everybody.—There was preaching at Fairview church Sunday. Three were baptized. A large crowd present.—The small child of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wren is very sick with flux.—Mr. William Hisinger, of Hickory Grove, visited Rev. J. W. Lambert Sunday.—Mrs. Eliza Rowlette and daughter Miss Bertha, of Disputanta, visited our correspondent Sunday.—G. L. Wren and wife, David Grant and family are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wodal.—Hay harvest is now on hand, with about two-thirds crop.

### LIVINGSTON.

July 11.—Mrs. J. W. Baker and daughter Miss Angas spent last week with relatives in Garrard county.—Mrs. Rome Adams is visiting Mrs. R. B. Mullins at Mt. Vernon this week.—Miss Bessie Mullins is visiting Miss Cora Adams. Several from this place attended the picnic at Hazel Patch on the Fourth. All reported a fine time.—Mr. and Mrs. Callie Mullins, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Sigmon spent last Sunday in Cincinnati.—W. R. Sigmon is attending the Teachers' Institute at Mt. Vernon.

### CONWAY.

July 11.—Tom Soard and G. T. Hurst left Sunday to make their homes in Illinois.—Miss Mattie Owen, who has been visiting here, has returned to her home at Barbourville.—Water from the big well is being shipped to various cities and towns of the country.—Mrs. M. L. Kelton visited her son and family at Richmond last week.—Wm. Hayes, of Wildie, was here Monday on business.—Miss Mary E. Isaacs and brother Stanley returned from Hamilton, O., Sunday.—Quite a number of our citizens attended church at Fair View Sunday. Three were baptized and others joined and will be baptized at the next regular meeting.

### MADISON COUNTY. WALLACETON.

July 11.—John Wyle's baby is very sick with spinal trouble.—Mrs. Alice Clarke visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Tisdale, last week.—Squire Baker was the first to cut oats in this country.—Solomon Taylor visited Henry Wyle Thursday.—G. B. Gabbard and wife spent Sunday with David McCollum and family.—G. A. Ballard started his thrashing machine last week and reports wheat very good.—A crowd of men was through here from Berea Friday looking for Woods, the man who shot Lunsford, but did not find him; they seemed to be well armed.

### LAUREL COUNTY. LONDON.

July 12.—The Teachers' Institute met here yesterday. Prof. J. C. Lewis of the Sue Bennett Memorial school, of this place, is the instructor. Almost every teacher in Laurel county is in attendance and the Institute promises to be a great success.—Miss Etta L. Azbill, of Kingston, is visiting her cousin, Mrs. George C. Moore.—William Edwards, son of Alfred Edwards, formerly of Jackson county, was shot in front of the Catching Hotel last Friday by Dan Tipton, a prominent and wealthy farmer living near here. Edwards also lives about four miles from this place. Edwards is shot through the body, and there is very little hope for his recovery. A very serious operation by Drs. Pennington, Givens and others proved that the ball had passed through the liver. Tipton was held under a bond of \$5,000 to answer any indictment which may be returned against him for the shooting.

## CONTINUE

Those who are gaining flesh and strength by regular treatment with

### Scott's Emulsion

should continue the treatment in hot weather; smaller dose and a little cool milk with it will do away with any objection which is attached to fatty products during the heated season.

Send for free sample. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 409-415 Pearl Street, New York. 50c and \$1.00; all druggists.

Tipton is wealthy and will make a strong fight for freedom. Edwards also has considerable means. He made his will, giving \$700 to the prosecution. Moore and Dyché, and D. K. Rawlings have been employed to assist in the prosecution.—Oscar Rader, of Annville, is spending a few days at this place.—London will have electric lights in a few weeks. The poles are nearly all in, and the wires are being put up.—Hon. Ed Parker, of this place, candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress, spoke here yesterday to the teachers who were assembled at the Institute. Mr. Parker made a proposition to the friends of Mr. D. C. Edwards, the other candidate for Congress, who also lives here, and who was away canvassing the district, to take a vote of all the teachers present, and whichever got the most votes was to have the track against Dr. Hunter, the other candidate, and the other was to quit the race, and support him. Mr. Edwards's friends asked for time until to-day at one o'clock in which to communicate with Mr. Edwards. They will no doubt accept the proposition, and Mr. Edwards is thought to be a sure winner.—There are two baseball teams named after our home papers, the *Mountain Echo* and the *Mountain Democrat*. The game last Saturday resulted in a victory for the *Echo*. Score, 7 to 5.

### HOSTETTER MILLIONS.

Three Covington People Will Be Cared For For Life.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 13.—The will of the late Mrs. Rosetta R. Hostetter, widow of Dr. David Hostetter, proprietor of Hostetter's bitters, was filed here Tuesday. It disposes of a trifling over \$5,000,000 and about \$2,200 of it goes to charity.

The main part of the immense Hostetter fortune is divided between the three children of the famous physician, Mrs. Amy H. Dupuy, D. Herbert Hostetter and Theodore R. Hostetter, with the provision that the children of these legatees shall inherit the portion now set apart for the parents.

The following special bequests appear: Mrs. Mary H. Parker, of Covington, Ky., sister of the deceased, as well as her daughter, Mary L. Parker, aged 58, each receive \$1,500 per year for life, and Alfred Rickey, of the same place, brother of the dead woman, receives \$1,000 for life. Rickey is 71 years old. Misses Amy and Margaret Rickey, aged respectively 64 and 59 years, receive \$1,000 annually for life.

### SHOT HER LOVER.

Then She Wounded the Woman She Caught With Him.

Harrodsburg, Ky., July 13.—Sallie Mundy, while enraged by jealousy, emptied her revolver in a fusillade of bullets, into the bodies of her lover, Jim Robinson, and her rival, Lou Gordon, whom she came upon unawares in a room on Bunker Hill, the tenderloin district of this city. Two balls took effect in the body of Robinson and will prove fatal. Two seriously wounded the Gordon woman, one breaking her leg at the knee. Her screams aroused the neighborhood and brought the police to the scene, who arrested the frantic Sallie and placed her in jail.

### LOSES HIS SHARE OF ESTATE.

Will of the Late Mary W. Bowler Leaves George Pendleton Out.

Covington, Ky., July 13.—The lack of the appreciation of money was the cause stated in a will probated Tuesday in the Kenton circuit court for disinherit George Pendleton, one of the heirs, who otherwise might have been the beneficiary of a large sum. The document was an authenticated copy of the will of the late Mary Williamson Bowler, who died at Edco, Mo. The estate is valued at nearly \$1,000,000. The estate owns valuable property in Covington and Cincinnati. The family formerly lived in East Third street, Covington.

### Louisville Tobacco Market.

Louisville, Ky., July 13.—The tobacco market Tuesday opened unchanged from last week's close. Prices showed a lowering tendency. The offerings were only 171 hhds, of which 5 hhds were burley and 166 hhds dark. Burley sold from \$7.80 to \$18. Dark ranged from \$2.65 for trash to \$9.50 for unfired leaf.

### To Hear Complaint.

Louisville, Ky., July 13.—The Kentucky railroad commission met Tuesday to hear the complaint of the Lumbermen's club of Louisville, against the Louisville Car Service association. The club charges that the association is a combine and that its rates are exorbitant, unwarranted and unjust.

### To Entertain Visiting Elks.

Covington, Ky., July 13.—The Covington lodge of Elks has about completed arrangements for receiving the visiting members during the reunion. The home of the local Elks will be decorated with more than 400 electric globes, with a mammoth elk head as a center piece.

### His Examining Trial.

Lexington, Ky., July 13.—Jack Sheehan, who shot and killed Bud Harris in front of the former's saloon, early Sunday morning, was brought before Judge Bullock Tuesday morning and had his examining trial set for Wednesday afternoon. Sheehan is charged with murder.

### A CHANCE FOR YOU.

There is a good chance for strong and willing young men to earn money for school expenses in Berea this fall by work on the Farm and in the Brickyard, and at other work. These chances are only for such as will be here in the Fall Term, beginning September 11, and the work must be engaged beforehand.

For particulars address,

W. C. GAMBLE, Secretary,  
Berea, Ky.

No man or woman in the state will hesitate to speak well of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets after once trying them. They always produce a pleasant movement of the bowels, improve the appetite and strengthen the digestion. For sale by S. E. Welch, Jr., Druggist.

## Your Heart.

When Your Heart Fails to Pump Your Blood, Trouble Results.

Have you heart trouble?

You have, if you find it hard to breathe after walking up stairs, exercising, etc. If you have pain in your left side, in chest, back or shoulder. If you suffer from cold extremities, pale face, blue lips, dry cough, swollen ankles.

If you have fainting spells, breast pang, palpitation, redness of the face, discomfort in sleeping on one side.

The only scientific treatment for this whole train of troubles is Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure.

Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure is the prescription of a famous specialist, whose great success in treating obstinate nervous heart disease has made his name pre-eminent in the medical and scientific world.

The medicine will cure you. We know it. We want you to prove it. If first bottle does not benefit, your druggist will give you back your money.

"I have for several years suffered at times with heart trouble. I got so bad I could not sleep half the night, and had to sit up on the side of the bed lots of times to get breath. Three of my brothers have died of heart trouble, and I thought I was going the same way, but about two and a half years ago I got a pamphlet about Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure and thought I would try a few bottles. After using them I recovered, and have had better health since then than before for several years. I can heartily recommend them for heart trouble."—REV. JERRY HURT, Pastor Baptist Church, Hurt, Kans.

FREE Write to us for Free Trial Package of Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills, the New Scientific Remedy for Pain. Also Symptom Blank. Our Specialist will diagnose your case, tell you what is wrong, and how to right it. Free. DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., LABORATORIES, ELKHART, IND.

## To Farther Increase Our Trade.

We are offering the cheapest goods out. Before buying elsewhere call and see us. Millinery latest styles at Rock Bottom Prices. Men's Clothing from \$3.50 up to \$8.00. Regular \$6 and \$10 Values; Calico 5c. per yd., Percales 7½ cts. to 12½ cts. per yd. Groceries in proportion. Coal Oil 12 cts. per gal. Highest Price Paid for Produce.

## Azbill & Azbill

Berea and Big Hill Pike.

## FEMALE WEAKNESS

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Willhelmina Sime Treasurer, Portland Economic League

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